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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 ORACLE USA, INC.; a Colorado
4 Corporation; ORACLE AMERICA, INC., a
5 Delaware corporation; and ORACLE
INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, a
California corporation,

6 Plaintiffs,

7 v.

8 RIMINI STREET, INC., a Nevada
9 corporation, and SETH RAVIN, an
individual,

10 Defendants.
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CASE NO. 2:10-cv-0106-LRH-VCF

**JOINT PRE-HEARING ORDER RE
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE**

Judge: Hon. Larry R. Hicks

PUBLIC REDACTED VERSION

I. BRIEF STATEMENT OF ISSUES TO BE TRIED

Pursuant to the Court's Order (ECF No. 1459 at 35), and based on the Court's orders setting forth the issues for hearing, the parties submit the following brief statement of the issues to be tried:

1. The parties were unable to agree on a brief statement regarding the first issue to be decided and set forth their respective positions in the below chart:

Oracle's Position	Rimini's Position
<p>Oracle's Statement of the Issue: Whether Rimini should be held in contempt for violating Paragraph 5 of the Injunction by having the "psptaxdt.dms" source code file and emails containing PeopleSoft copyrighted documentation and PeopleSoft Payroll update documents" and similar such files and documents on its systems. <i>See</i> ECF No. 1459 at 22.</p> <p>Oracle's Position: Oracle statement of this issue to be decided is a direct quotation from the Court's OSC Order. It is unclear why Rimini is disputing this aspect of the Court's Order. As Oracle further explained in its OSC Response, Rimini has incorrectly suggested that the PeopleSoft files and documents on its systems were only limited to the examples that Oracle presented in its OSC Motion. Oracle is mindful of the Court's rulings and will be prepared to present additional examples of violations of Paragraph 5 of the Injunction at the hearing if the Court believes that doing so is appropriate. Furthermore, to the extent the Court is not inclined to consider these files as additional Injunction violations in connection with these OSC proceedings, they are nonetheless relevant evidence refuting Rimini's allegations of substantial compliance and its claim that its Injunction violations are somehow isolated in nature.</p>	<p>Rimini's Statement of the Issue: Whether Rimini should be held in contempt for violating Paragraph 5 of the Injunction by having the "psptaxdt.dms" file and certain emails containing PeopleSoft allegedly copyrighted documentation and PeopleSoft Payroll update documents on its systems. <i>See</i> ECF No. 1459 at 22.</p> <p>Rimini's Position: Oracle's proposed statement improperly expands the hearing to include alleged unspecified "similar such files and documents" that were not part of the Order to Show Cause. <i>See</i> ECF No. 1459 at 22. This violates the Court's twice-stated admonition that the hearing is limited to the specific issues identified by the Court in the Order to Show Cause. <i>See id.</i> at 35 ("[T]he Court cautions the parties to stay strictly within the bounds articulated above for its argument and evidence presentation; violations will not be tolerated."); ECF No. 1476 ("[T]he parties are not to argue or present evidence on any issue not specifically permitted by this Order at the upcoming hearing.").</p>

2. Whether Rimini should be held in contempt for violating the Injunction with respect to update HCM200049 delivered to client Matheson Trucking. *See* ECF No. 1459 at 26–27.

3. Whether Rimini violated Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Injunction with respect to its testing of a W-2 update that Rimini delivered to customer Johnson Controls, and if so, whether Rimini should be held in contempt. *See id.* at 19–20.

4. Whether Rimini violated Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Injunction, with respect to an update affecting rsi940a.sqr delivered to clients [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], and if so, whether Rimini should be held in contempt. *See id.*

5. Whether Rimini violated paragraph 5 of the injunction with respect to its RSPCMPAY.cbl file, and if so, whether Rimini should be held in contempt. Relatedly, whether Rimini’s RSPCMPAY.cbl file contains “protected Oracle expression that Rimini is prohibited from having on its systems.” *See id.* at 22.

6. Whether Rimini’s 1099 update that Rimini emailed to Easter Seals on January 3, 2019 is a derivative work, and if so, whether Rimini’s conduct violated the Injunction, and if so, whether Rimini should be held in contempt. *See id.* at 24.

7. Whether Rimini violated Paragraph 8 of the Injunction by allegedly copying “J.D. Edwards software source code” in the development and testing of updates, and if so, whether Rimini should be held in contempt. *See id.* at 25.

8. The parties were unable to agree on a brief statement regarding the eighth issue to be decided and set forth their respective positions in the below chart:

Oracle’s Position	Rimini’s Position
Oracle’s Statement of the Issue: Whether Rimini violated the injunction by copying the file prvtsidx.plb, and if so, whether Rimini should be held in contempt. <i>See id.</i> at 24–25.	Rimini’s Statement of the Issue: This issue is moot. The original issue was whether Rimini violated Paragraph 8 of the Injunction regarding J.D. Edwards software by allegedly copying the file prvtsidx.plb, and if so, whether Rimini should be held in contempt. <i>See id.</i> at 24–25.
Oracle’s Response: The Court issued an Order to Show Cause as to the prvtsidx.plb file on Rimini’s systems. ECF No. 1459 at 24–25. During post-Injunction discovery	Oracle admits that this is an Oracle Database file (not J.D. Edwards) and thus no longer

and in the briefing on Oracle's OSC Motion, both parties presented arguments with the understanding that prvtsidx.plb is a JD Edwards file. *See, e.g.*, ECF No. 1386-1 at ¶ 204 (Professor Astrachan acknowledging that prvtsidx.plb is a "JD Edwards file"). Though the parties are now in apparent agreement that prvtsidx.plb is an Oracle Database file (which has often been included as part of JD Edwards software releases), this does not excuse Rimini's violation of the Injunction with respect to this file and the Court's prior rulings on Oracle Database. *See* ECF No. 476 at 7–15. Consistent with the arguments set forth in its OSC Response (ECF No. 1474 at 27), and set forth herein, Oracle intends to present evidence regarding this Injunction violation at the evidentiary hearing.

contends that Rimini violated Paragraph 8 of the Injunction with respect to this file. Accordingly, this issue should simply be dropped.

Rimini's Position: The issue presented in Oracle's OSC Motion was whether the file prvtsidx.plb, sent to Rimini by a client, allegedly violated Paragraph 8 of the Injunction prohibiting the copying of "J.D. Edwards software source code." ECF No. 1368 at 24–25. As stated in Oracle's proposed statements of fact below, Oracle now admits that prvtsidx.plb is not a J.D. Edwards file at all, but is an Oracle Database file. *See, infra*, Oracle Fact No. 80 (admitting that "[t]he prvtsidx.plb source code file is an Oracle Database file"). Oracle is no longer making the argument that it made in its OSC Motion—that this file allegedly represents copying of "J.D. Edwards software source code." It now seeks to present a new argument—not raised in its OSC Motion, and not even raised in its expert's reports—that Rimini violated some other paragraph of the injunction with respect to Oracle Database. The Court's Order to Show Cause only addressed Oracle's mistaken allegation made in its Motion—not this new allegation—and limited the issue to whether the file constitutes "J.D. Edwards software source code" under Paragraph 8. *See* ECF No. 1459 at 24 (recounting Oracle's allegation that Rimini violates "paragraph 8 of the permanent injunction" and that "Rimini allegedly copies [J.D. Edwards software] source code ... when Rimini copied source code file, prvtsidx.plb."). The Court also expressly held that "the Court shall not issue an order to show cause as to Oracle Database." *Id.* at 28. To be clear, this Oracle Database file does not violate the injunction in any respect, and it complies with Oracle's licenses, but this is simply not an issue for this proceeding. There can be no clearer example of Oracle attempting to expand the issues beyond those set for hearing.

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2 9. Whether Rimini violated Paragraph 8 of the Injunction with respect to Rimini's
3 technical specification document for Rimini's JDE105328 update, and if so, whether Rimini
4 should be held in contempt. *See* ECF No. 1459 at 25.

5 10. Whether Rimini violated the Injunction with respect to update HCM200105,
6 delivered to clients Rockefeller Group International and Home Shopping Network, and if so,
7 whether Rimini should be held in contempt. *See id.* at 27.

8 11. For each of the foregoing, to the extent the Court finds that Rimini is in
9 contempt of the injunction, whether any sanctions are appropriate, and if so, what sanction.

10 **A. Oracle's Separate Statement of the Issues to Be Tried**

11 The September 20, 2021, evidentiary hearing in this case will adjudicate Rimini Street,
12 Inc.'s ("Rimini") repeated and flagrant violations of the Court's permanent injunction
13 enjoining Rimini from continuing to infringe on Oracle's copyrighted software (ECF No.
14 1166, "Injunction"). Rimini should be held in contempt for its multiple Injunction violations
15 because they represent the same pattern and practice of infringing Oracle's copyrights that the
16 Court—and the *Rimini I* jury—have already held unlawful.

17 Over seven years ago in February 2014, the Court granted partial summary judgment
18 to Oracle, holding that Rimini infringed Oracle's copyrights on two primary grounds: cross-
19 use and local hosting of PeopleSoft software. Those very same acts are at the core of seven of
20 the Injunction violations at issue in the contempt hearing, two of which have already been
21 found by the Court (see Violations 1 and 2, set forth below). Rimini's claims of unintentional
22 violations and innocence are not credible given that its pattern and practices here are so
23 similar to its adjudicated infringement of Oracle's copyrights. Rimini continues to treat
24 PeopleSoft environments ostensibly associated with City of Eugene as generic environments
25 for developing and testing updates for other PeopleSoft customers. Rimini continues to
26 develop derivative work updates akin to the PPACA update that the Court held was an
27 infringing derivative work in its *Rimini II* summary judgment order. Despite being ordered to
28

1 show cause by the Court, Rimini has failed to explain why repeatedly engaging in the same
2 unlawful acts does not warrant the sanction of contempt.

3 The Court also ruled in its February 2014 summary judgment order that Oracle’s JD
4 Edwards licenses do not permit Rimini to copy JD Edwards source code (ECF No. 474 at 22),
5 and similarly instructed the jury at trial in October 2015 that the “J.D. Edwards software
6 license agreements” do not authorize Rimini “to make copies of the J.D. Edwards software
7 application and documentation to, among other things, access the software’s source code to
8 carry out development and testing of software updates” ECF No. 880 at 27–28. After the
9 jury found Rimini liable for infringement of Oracle’s JD Edwards copyrights, and the Ninth
10 Circuit affirmed the copyright infringement verdict, the Court entered the Injunction, which
11 plainly prohibits Rimini from “copy[ing] J.D. Edwards software source code to carry out
12 development and testing of software updates.” Injunction ¶ 8.

13 Despite these multiple rulings from the Court, and its own documents acknowledging
14 that its engineers copy JD Edwards source code, Rimini now claims that the meaning of “J.D.
15 Edwards software source code” has never been adjudicated and can only refer to what Rimini
16 now calls “closed code” (which apparently refers to source code written by Oracle that is not
17 made available to Oracle licensees). These arguments lack merit. First, *Rimini I* was not
18 about Rimini attempting to reverse engineer or otherwise gain access to “closed code.”
19 Rather, the trial concerned Rimini’s copying and cross-use of the JD Edwards source code
20 and software that it used to create updates for customers. Thus, the conduct enjoined by the
21 Injunction necessarily includes use of so-called “open source code” because that was the
22 conduct at issue in *Rimini I*. Second, Rimini’s narrow definition of source code that excludes
23 “open source code” would render Paragraph 8 of the Injunction superfluous. Under Rimini’s
24 contrived definition, Paragraph 8 would only prevent Rimini from using source code that it
25 neither has access to nor needs to have access to in order to service its clients while permitting
26 Rimini to use and copy the very source code that the jury in *Rimini I* held Rimini had
27 inappropriately copied. Third, Rimini’s attempt to re-litigate *Rimini I* and the meaning of
28 Oracle’s license agreements is a procedurally improper collateral attack on the Injunction. *W.*

1 *Water Mgmt., Inc. v. Brown*, 40 F.3d 105, 108 (5th Cir. 1994). If Rimini truly thought there
 2 was any ambiguity about the meaning of “J.D. Edwards software source code,” then Rimini
 3 could have—and should have—raised vagueness challenges along with the myriad other
 4 complaints about the Injunction it twice presented to this Court and the Ninth Circuit. Rimini
 5 never did so and never changed its J.D. Edwards support practices, thereby requiring Oracle
 6 to institute these post-injunction proceedings to enforce the plain language of the Injunction.

7 As Oracle established in its OSC briefing, and will prove at the contempt hearing, the
 8 evidence establishes the following ten violations of the Injunction:

9 ***Violation 1.*** In its OSC Order, the Court held that “Rimini is violating the permanent
 10 injunction” by maintaining “the ‘psptaxdt.dms’ source code file and emails containing
 11 PeopleSoft copyrighted documentation and PeopleSoft Payroll update documents” on its
 12 systems. ECF No. 1459 at 22–23. Rimini labels these violations “isolated,” but ignores the
 13 numerous instances in which Rimini has used and reproduced PeopleSoft material on its own
 14 computer systems to provide support for customers. To the extent required, Oracle intends to
 15 prove up additional such violations at the evidentiary hearing in order to rebut Rimini’s
 16 allegations of substantial compliance and establish its contempt.

17 ***Violation 2.*** In its OSC Order, the Court ruled that that Rimini’s “update
 18 HCM200049, delivered to Rimini’s client Matheson Trucking, without any indication it was
 19 developed or tested in that client’s environment, is a clear violation of the permanent
 20 injunction.” ECF No. 1459 at 26. Rimini now acknowledges that [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED]
 22 [REDACTED]. Yet Rimini attempts to avoid contempt with an
 23 improper rearguing of the predicate facts and cramped interpretations of the Court’s prior
 24 orders. Rimini also ignores that it [REDACTED]

25 [REDACTED]
 26 [REDACTED]. This serial cross-use warrants contempt sanctions.

27 ***Violation 3.*** Rimini also cross-used the PeopleSoft software associated with the City
 28 of Eugene [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]. Rimini inexplicably [REDACTED]
2 [REDACTED]
3 [REDACTED]. Rimini's repeated cutting of corners
4 to use environments associated with City of Eugene to develop and test updates meant for
5 other clients demonstrates Rimini's continued reliance on cross-use as a means of support for
6 its customers.

7 **Violation 4.** While Violation 4 was ongoing, Rimini also cross-used the PeopleSoft
8 software associated with City of Eugene [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED]
11 [REDACTED]. ECF No.
12 1469-3 at '442. With its conduct at issue in Violations 2–4, Rimini engaged in at least three
13 acts of cross-use in just three business days, confirming that cross-use remains the centerpiece
14 of Rimini's support practices.

15 **Violation 5.** Rimini copied protected expression found in Oracle's PSPTARRY.cbl
16 source code file into Rimini's RSPCMPAY.cbl source code file. Rimini's copying of
17 protected expression includes variable names as well as the overall organization, spacing, and
18 divisions found in Oracle's PSPTARRY.cbl file. Despite the jury's findings, Rimini
19 continues to inappropriately copy Oracle's PeopleSoft source code and store those copies on
20 its systems.

21 **Violation 6.** The 1099 PeopleSoft update that Rimini emailed to Easter Seals on
22 January 3, 2019, is a derivative work that was not authorized by any provision of the Easter
23 Seals PeopleSoft license agreement and is therefore a violation of the Injunction. Rimini also
24 violated Paragraph 5 of the Injunction by developing and maintaining this derivative work
25 update on its own computer systems, and further violated Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Injunction
26 by developing this update through cross-use, as evidenced by [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]. These facts prove the
28 absence of customer-by-customer development required by the Injunction.

Violation 7. Rimini violates Paragraph 8 of the Injunction by “copy[ing] J.D. Edwards software source code to carry out development and testing of software updates.” Injunction ¶ 8. Rimini concedes that its JDE support processes involve copying and modifying what it calls the “open code” portions of its customer’s JD Edwards software. Because what Rimini calls “open code” is in fact “J.D. Edwards software source code,” Rimini should be held in contempt for this violation of the Injunction. Nor would enforcing the Injunction as written amount to a “functional ban” on Rimini’s providing JD Edwards support. Rimini’s own President has acknowledged that “most of our JDE work doesn’t even touch source code. It is configurations and other things.” ECF No. 1474-28.

Violation 8. Rimini also violated the Injunction by maintaining Oracle’s prvtidx.plb file on its systems. The parties agree that this source code file is part of Oracle Database, and the Court has previously ruled at summary judgment that neither the Oracle Developer License nor the Oracle License and Service Agreement permitted Rimini to maintain copies of Oracle Database files on its systems for commercial purposes. ECF No. 476 at 7–15. The Court’s reasoning, applied here, establishes another violation of the Injunction. Rimini’s allegations of false representations lack merit, not only because prvtidx.plb is often included in JD Edwards software releases, but also because both parties have previously presented arguments acknowledging that this file is part of and used with JD Edwards.

Violation 9. Rimini also violated Paragraph 8 of the Injunction with respect to the technical specification for its JDE105328 update. The violation was twofold. First, Rimini engaged in near verbatim copying of source code found in Oracle’s R89078652 and P06767 J.D. Edwards software source code files. Second, the technical specification instructs developers to [REDACTED], thus providing a blueprint for further Injunction violations.

Violation 10. Rimini also violated the Injunction in cross-using its [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]. Rimini's one code for all files are yet another
2 example of Rimini attempting to maximize its unlawful cross-use of Oracle software.

3 The breadth, depth, and substantive nature of these ten separate violations confirms
4 that Rimini is not in substantial compliance with the Injunction. In addition, Rimini failed to
5 take all reasonable steps to comply with the Injunction. Rimini made no changes to its JD
6 Edwards support processes after the Injunction went into effect. Rimini continues to
7 incorrectly assert that its purported "Process 2.0" reforms should excuse any Injunction
8 violation, despite this Court ruling that "Process 2.0 could include such [enjoined] conduct,
9 just as Process 1.0 did." ECF No. 1459 at 10–11. Rimini continues to repackage previously-
10 rejected arguments into an alleged good faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.
11 And Rimini's unsupported claim that its Injunction violations are minimal compared to the
12 overall volume of its support practices ignores that Rimini afforded Oracle only limited
13 discovery into its support practices.

14 Rimini also advances an erroneously narrowed definition of cross-use, asserting that
15 since "Process 2.0, the Court has found cross-use only in limited circumstances based on
16 unique facts." ECF No. 1480 at 3 (quotations and alterations omitted). Rimini's assertion
17 finds no support in the language of the Injunction, the Court's prior summary judgment
18 orders, or the Ninth Circuit's rulings on cross-use. For example, if the Court finds that Rimini
19 used or otherwise reproduced PeopleSoft software associated with one customer "to support,
20 troubleshoot, or perform development and testing for another licensee," then Rimini has
21 violated the Injunction. Injunction ¶ 6. Similarly, if the Court finds that Rimini used or
22 otherwise reproduced PeopleSoft software associated with one customer "to develop or test
23 updates or modifications for the benefit of any other customer," then Rimini has violated the
24 Injunction. *Id.* Oracle will establish these and other Injunction violations at the evidentiary
25 hearing.

26 This Court should find Rimini in contempt and either impound Rimini's computer
27 systems or require that they be placed in escrow to allow monitoring by Oracle for additional
28 Injunction violations. During the evidentiary hearing, Oracle will discuss the logistical details

1 of the various impoundment and escrow options that would best enforce the Injunction while
2 imposing the least burden possible on Rimini's continued operation. Oracle also reserves the
3 right to submit further briefing on the appropriate impoundment sanction after the evidentiary
4 hearing. Should the Court find contempt, Oracle will also seek leave to take discovery into
5 and brief the issue of any compensatory damages that resulted from Rimini's conduct in
6 violation of the Injunction and are non-duplicative of any *Rimini II* damages. Oracle will also
7 seek leave to request the attorneys' fees that it incurred in exposing Rimini's conduct and
8 enforcing the Injunction.

9 Rimini offers little substance in response to these Injunction violations and instead
10 levies process-driven complaints about the preparation of this pre-hearing order. Rimini
11 complains that Oracle designated too much deposition testimony, despite Oracle's
12 commitment to significantly reduce its designations before the evidentiary hearing and
13 concrete proposal for doing so that is set forth in Section VI.B.¹ Rimini also complains about
14 the length of Oracle's exhibit list, but the vast majority of Oracle's exhibits are identical sets
15 of 1099 derivative work PeopleSoft update files from Rimini's systems. Oracle would have
16 been willing to withdraw these exhibits had Rimini not contested Oracle's proposed
17 statements of fact that these files are in fact identical. The remainder of Oracle's exhibits are
18 relevant and responsive to the issues to be tried and Oracle is committed to further
19 streamlining its presentation of evidence before the hearing. These and other Rimini
20 complaints ring hollow, particularly because Rimini is refusing to allow the three fact
21 witnesses that it intends to call at the hearing to sit for depositions during these post-
22 Injunction proceedings.

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25 ¹ Even the two examples offered by Rimini negate any claim of "overreaching." Rimini
26 complains that Oracle designated the testimony of AFW developer Rick Frank even
27 though Oracle told Rimini weeks ago that Oracle intends to use its designated testimony
28 relating to Rimini's AFW tools only insofar as such testimony is relevant to and relates to
conduct underlying the violations to be adjudicated at the evidentiary hearing. Rimini
likewise complains that Oracle designated testimony from Easter Seals even though that
customer and Rimini's reproduction and use of its associated PeopleSoft software is
directly at issue in these contempt proceedings.

Rimini's complaints about Ms. Frederiksen-Cross's supplement to her expert reports are also without merit. Ms. Frederiksen-Cross's supplement is slightly over two pages long, and simply declares that she (1) considered additional evidence marshaled by the parties and included on their respective exhibit lists, (2) is of the opinion that this additional evidence provides further support to the opinions previously set forth in her report, and (3) if asked to do so, will explain why at the evidentiary hearing. Her supplement is entirely consistent with the Court's repeated directive that it wishes to hear further testimony to determine whether Rimini should be held in contempt for its violations of the Injunction.²

The point of an evidentiary hearing is to explore the evidence. Rimini, by contrast, prefers unfair surprise and since the very start of these post-Injunction proceedings has resisted all discovery into whether its support processes comply with the Injunction. Rimini now seeks to unjustifiably limit the scope of Ms. Frederiksen-Cross at the evidentiary hearing. Yet, at the same time, Rimini has ignored the Court's directive to show cause, held its defenses in reserve, stated repeatedly in its briefing "the evidence will show" instead of revealing the evidence, refuses to allow any exploration of the testimony of its individual witnesses before the evidentiary hearing by deposition or informally, and seeks to upend the orderly and traditional procedure in which the moving party presents first. Each of Rimini's attempts to gain an unfair advantage is improper and should be rejected by the Court.

B. Rimini's Statement of the Issues to Be Tried

The Court set this hearing to resolve conflicting evidence regarding ten discrete issues identified in its Order to Show Cause (ECF No. 1459): two acts by Rimini that the Court found were actual violations of the Injunction, and eight that the Court identified as potential

² See, e.g., ECF No. 1459 at 20 ("The Court, as fact finder, must hear from both parties competing experts to determine if Rimini's testing in this context constitutes unlawful cross-use in violation of the permanent injunction."); *id.* at 22 ("The Court, as fact finder, must hear from both parties competing experts to determine if Rimini's file contains protected Oracle expression that Rimini is prohibited from having on its systems."); *id.* at 24 ("[A]n evidentiary hearing is needed to determine if the creation and distribution of the update violated the permanent injunction."); *id.* at 25 ("The Court finds that the parties dispute over the definition of source code is material to the Court's ruling, and therefore, an evidentiary hearing on the issue is necessary before the Court can determine whether Rimini's conduct violates the injunction."); *id.* at 25, 27.

1 violations. For each issue, Oracle has the burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence
2 that: (1) Rimini violated the Injunction (other than the two violations already found); (2) Rimini
3 was not in substantial compliance with the Injunction; and (3) Rimini's actions were not based
4 on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction. As set out at length in Rimini's
5 briefing in response to the Court's Order to Show Cause (ECF Nos. 1469, 1480), Oracle cannot
6 meet its burden for any of the ten discrete issues.

7 **Oracle's Violation of Court Orders**

8 Today, mere *hours* before this Joint Pre-Hearing Order was due to be filed and on the
9 eve of trial, Oracle served a new, "supplemental" expert report—5 months after the Court's
10 Order to Show Cause, and 14 months after the close of expert discovery, in violation of the
11 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this Court's scheduling order and Order to Show Cause, and
12 the Local Rules. The new report claims that Oracle's expert, Barbara Frederiksen-Cross, has
13 reviewed hundreds of additional exhibits not previously cited or discussed in her prior reports
14 in this matter, and that she will provide further opinions about these documents at the upcoming
15 hearing. She states: "I will explain why these additional documents provide further support
16 for my opinions." She does not analyze, explain, or otherwise comment on *any* of these
17 hundreds of documents, nor describe how they support her (undisclosed) "opinions," nor even
18 identify what opinions they relate to—apparently opting to attempt to do so for the first time at
19 the hearing. This is prejudicial and improper. Rimini intends to file a motion to strike the
20 eleventh-hour report. Both parties' experts should be limited to the opinions they disclosed and
21 the documents they relied on and cited for those opinions, as the rules require.

22 Oracle also has indicated that it intends to violate the Court's order to limit evidence to
23 the ten issues set for hearing. Although the Court has made clear in its orders—twice—that
24 "the parties are not to argue or present evidence on any issue not specifically permitted by [its
25 Order to Show Cause] at the upcoming hearing" (ECF No. 1476 at 2; ECF No. 1459 at 35),
26 Oracle's sections of this Prehearing Order indicate it has no intention of heeding the Court's
27 instructions. Indeed, Oracle's Statement above claims that Oracle intends to "prove up"
28 unspecified "additional such violations" of the Injunction, confirming Oracle's desire to flout

1 the Court's twice-repeated admonishment to adhere to the issues raised in Oracle's motion to
2 show cause and set for hearing by the Court's Order to Show Cause.

3 Likewise, of the 17 depositions included in Oracle's deposition designations, *14 of them*
4 *took place during the Rimini II discovery period*, years before the Injunction was in effect and
5 years before the specific acts at issue in this hearing took place. Moreover, Oracle has
6 designated many hours, likely multiple days in total, of testimony that relate to topics the Court
7 already ruled will not be addressed during the hearing, such as Rimini's AFW tools, Dev
8 Instructions, and Rimini's clients' use of the cloud. ECF No. 1459 at 15 ("the Court denies
9 Oracle's motion as it relates to the Dev Instructions and AFW Tools software outright"), 20
10 ("Oracle's motion for an order to show cause as it relates to Windstream, and/or cloud hosting
11 in general, will not be considered in these contempt proceedings."). For example, Oracle
12 designated almost the entire deposition of Rick Frank, the Rimini engineer responsible for
13 maintaining Rimini's AFW tools and whose deposition was *entirely* about those tools.
14 Similarly, Oracle designated lengthy portions of testimony from the *Rimini II* deposition of
15 Rimini client Easter Seals, which focused on Easter Seals' use of Windstream cloud-hosting
16 services. Oracle has also listed more than *1,300 exhibits* on its exhibit list, and many hundreds
17 of these exhibits are irrelevant to the specific acts that are the subject of the Court's Show Cause
18 Order.

19 Moreover, one of the issues set for hearing concerns the file `prvtsidx.plb`. See ECF No.
20 1459 at 24. In its Motion to Show Cause briefing, Oracle repeatedly argued that the file is a
21 J.D. Edwards file, and that Rimini violated Paragraph 8 of the Injunction by copying it. See,
22 e.g., ECF 1368 at 24–25 ("Rimini also copied J.D. Edwards source code onto its own systems,
23 as evidenced by Rimini copying the J.D. Edwards source code file `prvtsidx.plb` onto its own
24 systems and then making modifications."). The Court relied on Oracle's representation and set
25 this disputed issue for the show cause hearing. ECF 1459 at 24. Now, in its Separate Statement
26 of Facts below, Oracle admits for the first time that its representations were false and that the
27 file is in fact an *Oracle Database* file that has nothing to do with J.D. Edwards or Paragraph 8
28 of the Injunction. See, *infra*, Oracle Fact No. 80 (admitting that "[t]he `prvtsidx.plb` source code

1 file is an Oracle Database file”). Undeterred, Oracle now raises a new argument—not presented
2 in its Motion to Show Cause, not addressed in the Court’s Order, and not set for hearing—that
3 the file violates the Oracle Database provision of the Injunction despite the fact that this Court
4 has already explicitly held that *Oracle Database will not be at issue at the show cause hearing*.
5 ECF No. 1459 at 28 (“[T]he Court shall not issue an order to show cause as to Oracle
6 Database.”).

7 These are merely examples of Oracle’s overreach. While Oracle has chosen to violate
8 the Court’s repeated admonitions about the limited scope of the hearing, Rimini respects the
9 Court’s orders and intends to adhere to them.

10 **Rimini Has Complied with the Injunction**

11 During the period at issue here, Rimini had more than 1,400 employees, operating in 21
12 countries, and delivered over [REDACTED] PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards updates to support nearly
13 400 clients, each of which has tens of thousands of licensed files that Rimini must interact with
14 to provide support. After extensive discovery, only a small number of discrete updates are at
15 issue in this hearing. Rimini’s successful implementation of thousands of updates in
16 compliance with the Injunction is a testament to its compliance efforts.

17 Rimini will show at the hearing that it did not violate the Injunction with respect to the
18 eight disputed issues, and that at all times, including with respect to the two issues on which the
19 Court found violations, Rimini was in substantial compliance with the Injunction and acted
20 reasonably and in good faith.

21 **Issue 1 (Isolated Files on Rimini’s Systems):** The Court found that Rimini violated
22 the Injunction in three instances in which clients sent Rimini Oracle copyrighted files “contrary
23 to [Rimini’s] express instructions,” thereby causing those files to exist on Rimini’s systems in
24 violation of the Injunction. ECF No. 1459 at 22–23. Rimini should not be held in contempt
25 based on these incidents because it substantially complied with the Injunction’s provision that
26 Rimini not reproduce PeopleSoft software or documentation on its computer systems. These
27 violations are isolated incidents—three incidents totaling eleven files over the course of more
28 than one year. In each case, Rimini did not seek to have these files on its systems; clients sent

1 them to Rimini, despite the reasonable steps Rimini took to warn clients not to do so. Rimini
 2 substantially complied with the Injunction and acted in good faith, and should not be held in
 3 contempt for these isolated instances.

4 **Issue 2 (Matheson):** The Court found one violation of the Injunction relating to “cross-
 5 use” involving update HCM200049 for Matheson Trucking. Rimini should not be held in
 6 contempt because its conduct with respect to this update was based on a good faith, reasonable
 7 interpretation of the Injunction. This update [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED]
 9 none of which is copyrighted by Oracle. [REDACTED]
 10 [REDACTED]
 11 [REDACTED]
 12 [REDACTED]. It was

13 reasonable for Rimini to believe that it could re-use its knowledge and work product in this
 14 manner. Rimini did not copy any client’s software “for” any other client.

15 **Issue 3 (JHN):** Oracle contends that Rimini supposedly “cross-used” an update by
 16 testing it in City of Eugene’s environment but not in JHN’s environment. Oracle is wrong. The
 17 update at issue concerned [REDACTED]
 18 [REDACTED]
 19 [REDACTED]
 20 [REDACTED]
 21 [REDACTED]
 22 [REDACTED] No “cross-use” occurred.

23 **Issue 4 (rsi940a.sqr):** Oracle contends that Rimini “cross-used” City of Eugene’s
 24 environment by testing a Rimini-created file, rsi940a.sqr, in City of Eugene’s environment and
 25 later implementing the same update including that Rimini file, in other clients’ environments.
 26 Again, Oracle fails to recognize that Rimini is permitted to address the same issue for multiple
 27 clients so long as it does not use one client’s software to support a different client. Here,
 28 Rimini’s [REDACTED]

1 [REDACTED]. Likewise its re-use of its own knowledge
2 and its own work product—not containing Oracle intellectual property—to implement and test
3 the same update for other clients in those clients’ environments is not “cross-use.”

4 **Issue 5 (RSPCMPAY.cbl):** The Court set a hearing to “hear from both parties[’]
5 competing experts to determine if Rimini’s file [RSPCMPAY.cbl] contains protected Oracle
6 expression that Rimini is prohibited from having on its systems.” *Id.* at 20–22. Rimini’s file
7 does not contain any Oracle copyrighted expression. The similarities in a portion of the two
8 files are purely functional—because both files need to pull data from the same database using
9 a specific interface. Otherwise, the files perform different tasks and are dissimilar. And, Oracle
10 cannot meet its burden to show that the RSPCMPAY.cbl contains protected Oracle expression
11 because, unlike Rimini’s expert, Oracle’s expert did not perform any analysis of the
12 protectability of the code at issue.

13 **Issue 6 (Easter Seals):** Oracle contends that the update that Rimini emailed to Easter
14 Seals on January 3, 2019, is a derivative work that violates the Injunction. It is not a derivative
15 work. It consists entirely of Rimini-written files and does not incorporate any protected
16 material from any Oracle work.

17 **Issue 7 (J.D. Edwards Software source code):** Paragraph 8 of the Injunction prohibits
18 copying of “J.D. Edwards software source code.” The Court set this issue for a hearing to
19 resolve the parties’ dispute “over the definition of [J.D. Edwards software] source code.” ECF
20 1459 at 25. Oracle wrongly interprets the term to encompass even the “open code” portions of
21 J.D. Edwards that Oracle delivers and intentionally makes accessible to licensees and that
22 Oracle *intended* licensees to copy and modify. Oracle admits that Rimini *must* copy this code
23 to create software updates for clients. And because even accessing and viewing such files
24 would necessarily load them into memory, Oracle contends that the Court’s Injunction prohibits
25 Rimini from even *looking* at such files. Moreover, if the Injunction were read to prohibit Rimini
26 copying such code, it would render paragraph 10 of the Injunction superfluous (which allows
27 Rimini to create software updates for J.D. Edwards so long as Rimini does not engage in “cross-
28 use”) and would act as a functional ban on Rimini providing support for J.D. Edwards—

1 something the Court has already ruled the Injunction was not meant to do. ECF No. 1459 at
2 26.

3 **Issue 8 (prvtsidx.plb):** As noted above, Oracle repeatedly told this Court in briefing
4 that the prvtsidx.plb file was a J.D. Edwards file, and based on those representations, this Court
5 set a hearing on whether the presence of that file on Rimini's systems meant that Rimini had
6 copied "J.D. Edwards software source code" in violation of paragraph 8 of the Injunction.
7 Oracle now admits that its prior contentions to this Court were incorrect—the file is not a J.D.
8 Edwards file at all, but is in fact an Oracle Database file. Rather than drop the issue, Oracle has
9 changed its allegations to claim that Rimini violated the Injunction's prohibitions regarding
10 Oracle Database. That is wrong, but the Court should not even reach the issue because Oracle's
11 new theory was not addressed by the Court's Order to Show Cause, and Oracle Database is
12 explicitly not at issue. ECF No. 1459 at 28 ("[T]he Court shall not issue an order to show cause
13 as to Oracle Database.").

14 **Issue 9 (J.D. Edwards technical specification):** Oracle claims that Rimini copied J.D.
15 Edwards software source code into a technical specification in violation of paragraph 8.
16 Oracle's argument fails because any such code copied into the tech spec is "open code," and
17 paragraph 8 does not prohibit copying it. Moreover, Oracle's argument is highly misleading.

18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]
20 [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]

24 **Issue 10 (Update for Rockefeller and Home Shopping Network):** Oracle contends
25 that Rimini committed "cross-use" with respect to a file it wrote called rsqtrtax.sqr as part of
26 its HCM200105 update, when it provided the file, as part of a larger update, to clients
27 Rockefeller and Home Shopping Network in 2019. Rimini did not engage in "cross-use." This
28 particular file was written on Rimini's own systems and consists entirely of Rimini-written

code. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]—which is precisely what Oracle has argued that Rimini must do to avoid infringement.

II. ORDER OF PRESENTATION

A. Oracle's Separate Statement Regarding Order of Presentation

As the moving party and the party with the burden of proof, Oracle should present its evidence in support of its motion for contempt first, followed by Rimini's rebuttal evidence. This order would best facilitate the clear presentation of the evidence to the Court. The parties have significantly refined and expanded on their arguments on the narrowed issues identified in the Court's order to show cause. If Rimini were to present its responses to Oracle's allegations at the hearing "in a vacuum," without Oracle first presenting its narrowed and refined allegations, it would only lead to confusion and inefficiency. Further, it is Oracle's understanding that this is the standard practice in the District of Nevada and in all district courts in the Ninth Circuit. *See, e.g., Aevoe Corp. v. AE Tech Co., et al.*, No. 2:12-cv-00053 (D. Nev. Nov. 19, 2012), ECF No. 166 (party moving for contempt for violation of preliminary injunction presented first at order to show cause evidentiary hearing); *Cuviello v. City of Oakland*, No. C-06-5517 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 15, 2008), ECF No. 71 (same); *Don't Shoot Portland v. City of Portland*, No. 3:20-cv-00917 (D. Or. Oct. 21, 2020), ECF No. 209 (same). Oracle has not identified any instance of the non-moving party presenting first at an order to show cause evidentiary hearing regarding contempt in the Ninth Circuit, and Rimini has pointed to none.

B. Rimini's Separate Statement Regarding Order of Presentation

Rimini should proceed first at the upcoming evidentiary hearing because—although Oracle bears the burden of proof, *see United States v. Bright*, 596 F.3d 683, 694 (9th Cir. 2010)); *Labor/Cnty. Strategy Ctr. v. L.A. Cty. Metro. Transp. Auth.*, 564 F.3d 1115, 1123 (9th Cir. 2009); *Gopher Protocol, Inc. v. Discover Growth Fund, LLC*, 2019 WL 6307615, at *2 (D. Nev. Nov. 25, 2019); *see also* ECF Nos. 1467 & 1478—the hearing was ordered to allow Rimini

1 to respond to the Court’s order to show cause. The evidence presentation most sensibly should
2 begin with the factual foundation from Rimini’s evidence and witnesses—not with Oracle’s
3 expert (*and only*) witness.

4 Following discovery, Oracle moved “for an order to show cause why Rimini should not
5 be held in contempt for violating the Court’s permanent injunction.” ECF No. 1459 at 35. The
6 Court granted in part and denied in part Oracle’s motion, ultimately holding that “Rimini is
7 ORDERED to **SHOW CAUSE** why it should not be held in contempt for violating the
8 permanent injunction.” *Id.* (emphasis in original). The Court entered a briefing schedule that,
9 notably, had *Rimini* proceed first, followed by a response from Oracle, and then a reply from
10 Rimini. *Id.* The Court’s order also set the upcoming evidentiary hearing for a discrete set of
11 issues on which the parties would present evidence and elicit live testimony. *Id.*; *see also* ECF
12 No. 1476.

13 Although Oracle bears the burden of proof at the hearing, Rimini should proceed first
14 at the hearing, as it did in the briefing, because Rimini is responding to the Court’s order that
15 Rimini show cause. Rimini’s witnesses have direct knowledge of the facts regarding the
16 discrete issues set for hearing. Oracle’s only witness is an expert who has no personal
17 knowledge and cannot establish those facts. It makes most sense for Rimini’s witnesses to lay
18 the factual foundation before Oracle’s expert witness offers opinions regarding those facts.
19 Rimini’s witnesses will also testify at the show cause hearing about Rimini’s efforts to comply
20 with the Court’s permanent injunction, testimony that—naturally—must come from Rimini.

21 Similar contempt proceedings, including in this District, support Rimini’s position that
22 when an order to show cause has issued and there is a subsequent evidentiary hearing, the party
23 ordered to appear before the Court proceeds first. *See, e.g., Forsythe v. Brown*, No. 3:10-cv-
24 00716 (D. Nev.), ECF Nos. 112 (show cause order), 124 (alleged contemnor presented first),
25 130 at 3–4 (same); *see also Forsythe v. Brown*, 281 F.R.D. 577 (D. Nev. 2012); *FTC. v. Leshin*,
26 No. 06-61851-CIV (S.D. Fla.), ECF Nos. 519 (motion for order to show cause), 543 at 1–2
27 (alleged contemnor presented first); *Green v. Blitz, USA, Inc.*, No. 2:07-cv-372 (E.D. Tex.),
28 ECF Nos. 243 (show cause order), 250 at 1–19 (alleged contemnor presented first).

1 Oracle's cited authority is not on point because the court in those cases had not (as here)
2 issued a show cause order prior to the evidentiary hearing. *See Don't Shoot Portland v. City of*
3 *Portland*, No. 3:20-cv-00917 (D. Or.); *Cuviello v. City of Oakland*, No. C 06-5517 (N.D. Cal.).
4 So the evidentiary hearing was held on the moving party's motion—not on an order requiring
5 the alleged contemnor to show cause why it should not be held in contempt.

6 Rimini thus respectfully submits that Rimini should proceed first in its presentation of
7 evidence and witness testimony at the upcoming hearing as to "why [Rimini] should not be held
8 in contempt for violating the permanent injunction." ECF No. 1459 at 35.

9 Alternatively, if the Court permits Oracle to call its expert (and only) witness first,
10 Rimini requests that, at a minimum, Rimini's direct examinations of its own employees precede
11 their cross-examinations by Oracle. That is the normal and natural course of examinations,
12 which makes good sense, as those employees will testify as to the underlying facts for the ten
13 issues set for hearing. In contrast, it makes little sense—and will be unhelpful and confusing
14 to the Court in trying to understand and determine *what* happened—to have those facts
15 disjointedly elicited via leading questions by an adversary on cross-examination. It cannot
16 reasonably be disputed, particularly in a proceeding where Rimini's employees are the *only*
17 witnesses with personal knowledge of any facts at issue, that direct examination (rather than
18 cross-examination) is a better vehicle to aid in the Court's understanding of such facts. Oracle
19 can then cross-examine Rimini's witnesses as appropriate, building on the foundational factual
20 testimony presented during their direct examinations.

21 **III. UNCONTESTED FACTS DEEMED MATERIAL TO THE HEARING**

22 The following facts are undisputed, and the Parties will stipulate to them for
23 incorporation into the hearing record without the necessity of supporting testimony or exhibits,
24 subject to the Court's rulings, and other pre-hearing issues:

25 1. Plaintiff Oracle America, Inc. ("Oracle America") is a Delaware corporation.
26 At the time of the events at issue in this hearing, Oracle America had its principal place of
27 business in Redwood City, California. Currently, Oracle America has its principal place of
28 business in Austin, Texas.

1 2. Oracle America is the successor in interest to Oracle USA and PeopleSoft USA,
2 Inc., as well as a successor in interest to certain PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards entities.

3 3. Intellectual property rights formerly held by certain PeopleSoft and JD Edwards
4 entities were transferred to OIC as part of the acquisitions of PeopleSoft and JD Edwards by
5 Oracle.

6 4. Oracle's PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards product lines are Enterprise Resource
7 Planning ("ERP") software. At a high level of generality, ERP software helps companies
8 perform complex tasks such as human resource functions, payroll, taxes, and customer
9 relationship management.

10 5. Unlike off-the-shelf consumer software used by individuals, Oracle Software is
11 used by organizations, and can be modified and customized by the organizations for their own
12 business purposes.

13 6. Software support is often necessary for ERP software, particularly software
14 relating to payroll or human resources functions, because it must be frequently updated to work
15 properly.

16 7. As tax laws and other laws and regulations change, Oracle's PeopleSoft and J.D.
17 Edwards software generally must be updated to account for the change. For example, if a
18 payroll tax rate changes, the software must be updated to reflect the new rate.

19 8. A common feature of ERP software, including Oracle's PeopleSoft and J.D.
20 Edwards software, is that a licensee can modify and customize the software for the licensee's
21 own business purposes, subject to the terms of the applicable license.

22 9. In addition to the license to the underlying software, Oracle also enters into
23 separate support contracts with its customers, which entitle them to receive, for an annual
24 maintenance fee, software upgrades (including new versions of the software) and software
25 support, including fixes, patches, and updates typically made available for download from
26 Oracle's password-protected websites.

27 10. Rimini Street, Inc. ("Rimini") is a Delaware corporation founded in 2005, with
28 its headquarters in Nevada.

1 11. Rimini provides software support services to licensees of ERP software,
2 including licensees of Oracle's PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards software.

3 12. Rimini offers updates and fixes to its clients for PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards
4 software as part of its support services for those product lines.

5 13. The Court entered the permanent injunction ("Injunction") on August 15, 2018.

6 14. On August 16, 2018, Rimini filed an Emergency Motion to Stay Enforcement
7 of the Permanent Injunction. On September 11, 2018, the Court temporarily stayed the
8 Injunction for a period of up to sixty days to allow Rimini to seek a stay pending appeal from
9 the Ninth Circuit. The Ninth Circuit denied Rimini's motion to stay the Injunction pending
10 appeal on November 5, 2018.

11 15. The Injunction again went into effect on November 5, 2018.

12 16. Rimini's PeopleSoft and JD Edwards clients related to the alleged injunction
13 violations to be adjudicated at the evidentiary hearing entered into written license agreements
14 with Oracle that granted these clients certain license rights to use Oracle's PeopleSoft and JD
15 Edwards software.

16 17. Development environments are distinct from a production environment, which
17 is the version of the software that members of the enterprise ultimately employ.

18 18. Rockefeller Group International became a Rimini client on or about December
19 21, 2018.

20 19. Home Shopping Network became a Rimini client on or about March 29, 2019.

21 **IV. CONTESTED ISSUES OF FACT**

22 The parties exchanged proposed uncontested statements of fact on July 28, 2021 and
23 exchanged responses to each other's proposed uncontested statements of fact on August 13,
24 2021. After meeting and conferring, the parties could not agree on the following facts:

A. Oracle's Separate Statement of Facts³

1. On August 14, 2018, this Court granted Oracle's renewed motion for a permanent injunction, which enjoins Rimini from continuing to infringe on Oracle's copyrighted software.

2. The Ninth Circuit affirmed the Injunction, except instructing the Court to strike paragraphs nine and thirteen, and the words "or access" in paragraphs eight and twelve.

3. Rimini made two changes to its PeopleSoft support processes after the Court entered the Injunction.

4. In a "PeopleSoft Injunction Compliance Notice" sent to employees on November 13, 2018, Rimini stated: "[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]."

5. Rimini did not make any changes to its JD Edwards support processes after the Court entered the Injunction.

6. In a "JD Edwards Injunction Compliance Notice" sent to employees on November 10, 2018, Rimini stated: "[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]."

7. In its March 31, 2021 Order, the Court "ORDERED" Rimini "to SHOW CAUSE why it should not be held in contempt for violating the permanent injunction."

8. That same day, Rimini issued a press release entitled "Court Rules in Rimini Street's Favor on Key Matters, Denies Oracle's Motions and Cites 'Common Sense' and 'Absurd Result' in Denying Oracle's Claim." Rimini did not mention it was facing contempt for multiple violations of the permanent injunction issued by this Court.

9. In order to develop and test software updates for enterprise software, support service providers (such as Oracle and Rimini) create software environments. The term

³ Oracle objects to Rimini's statements of fact as duplicative and improper. Rimini has proposed 164 statements of fact, significantly more than the 120 statements of fact that Rimini proposed for the entire *Rimini II* litigation, the vast majority of which were not amenable to reasonable compromise. Oracle objects to Rimini's attempts to unnecessarily complicate the issues to be decided at the September 20, 2021 evidentiary hearing.

1 “environment” refers to an installed copy of PeopleSoft or JD Edwards software. Creating an
2 environment by installing Oracle software makes an exact copy of the software being
3 installed.

4 10. A development environment is a software environment that contains a copy of
5 the software program which is then modified to develop and test software updates. Given the
6 critical nature of enterprise software programs, updates to the software must be fully tested
7 and verified in a development environment before they are provided to a customer.

8 11. An environment used to test fixes or updates, or other modifications to the
9 software is sometimes called a “test environment.”

10 12. The very work of maintaining customized software requires copying the
11 software, which without a license to do so is a violation of the exclusive right of the copyright
12 owner.

13 13. Whenever Rimini creates development or testing environments, or accesses
14 and uses such environments, a copy of Oracle software is loaded into the computer’s memory,
15 and Random Access Memory (or “RAM”) copies of the software are made.

16 14. It is not possible to use Oracle software or create and test Rimini’s updates
17 without making RAM copies of Oracle software.

18 15. Development, testing, and distribution of software updates each create RAM
19 copies of the individual updates. When a program runs, the copy of the program that is
20 electronically stored is loaded into the computer’s memory, so that its instructions can be
21 executed. Without this step, the program cannot perform any useful function, so every use of
22 the software necessarily results in the creation of additional in-memory copies.

23 16. RAM copies are sufficiently permanent or stable to permit those copies to be
24 perceived, reproduced, or otherwise communicated for a period of more than transitory
25 duration.

26 17. These RAM copies contain a substantial portion of the protected expression of
27 the Oracle software being run.
28

1 18. Without the RAM copies, Rimini would be unable to create and test its
2 updates.

3 19. Oracle owns and develops Oracle Database, database software that is often
4 used in conjunction with enterprise software applications.

5 **a. PeopleSoft Software and Documentation on Rimini's**
6 **Systems**

7 20. In its March 31, 2021 Order, the Court found that it is uncontradicted that
8 Rimini had copies of an Oracle "source code file" (psptaxdt.dms) and "PeopleSoft
9 copyrighted documentation and PeopleSoft Payroll update documents" on Rimini's systems.

10 21. The Court held that by having this PeopleSoft source code file and PeopleSoft
11 payroll documentation on its systems, Rimini violated the prohibitions in Paragraph 5 of the
12 Injunction that "Rimini Street shall not reproduce, prepare derivative works from, or use
13 PeopleSoft software or documentation on, with, or to any computer systems other than a
14 specific licensee's own computer systems."

15 22. The Court also held that "at the hereafter hearing, the parties will not be
16 permitted to re-argue the at-issue conduct; rather, the parties are only permitted to argue
17 whether Rimini should be held in contempt for such a violation, and what sanctions are
18 appropriate."

19 **i. psptaxdt.dms**

20 23. Rimini customer [REDACTED] sent a copy of Oracle's psptaxdt.dms
21 PeopleSoft source code file to Rimini on March 27, 2019, as part of a support request.

22 24. Rimini then opened the file, analyzed it, and used it to respond to the
23 customer's support request, writing: "[REDACTED]

24 [REDACTED]."

25 **ii. PeopleSoft Documentation (G6)**

26 25. On November 27, 2018, a Rimini employee sent an email asking Rimini
27 PeopleSoft customer [REDACTED]: "we were looking for the Functional user documentation
28 – do you have that?"

26. [REDACTED] responded to the Rimini employee by email, copying a second Rimini employee and attaching eight PeopleSoft documentation files.

27. One of the Rimini employees forwarded the eight documents by email to two additional Rimini employees, stating: “[REDACTED] [REDACTED].”

iii. PeopleSoft Documentation (ShareFile)

28. Rimini created copies of two PeopleSoft documentation files on its internal ShareFile system.

b. Rimini’s Cross-Use of Updates Related to Matheson Trucking

29. Rimini delivered update HCM200049 to Matheson Trucking without any indication that the update was developed or tested in that client’s environments.

30. The Court held that these actions were “a clear violation of the permanent injunction” and further ordered that “at the hereafter hearing, the parties will not be permitted to re-argue the at-issue conduct; rather, the parties are only permitted to argue whether Rimini should be held in contempt for such a violation, and what sanctions are appropriate.”

31. Rimini [REDACTED]

32. [REDACTED]

33. Rimini “[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]” This is cross-use and a violation of the Injunction.

c. Rimini’s Cross-Use of Peoplesoft Software Associated with City of Eugene to Resolve a Support Case for Customer Johnson Controls

34. COEX is a [REDACTED] PeopleSoft environment associated with City of Eugene.

35. On or about January 24, 2019, Rimini was working to solve a support case that customer Johnson Controls (JHN) was experiencing [REDACTED].

36. Rimini customer City of Eugene [REDACTED]

37. Rimini used and reproduced the PeopleSoft software in the environments associated with City of Eugene (COEX), at least through the making of RAM copies, to test Rimini's proposed solution for JHN.

38. Rimini did not test its proposed solution in the PeopleSoft environments associated with JHN before giving its proposed solution to JHN.

39. Rimini stated that it "[REDACTED]

40. Rimini's use and reproduction of the PeopleSoft software associated with City of Eugene to test its proposed solution for JHN is cross-use and a violation of the prohibitions in Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Injunction.

d. Cross-Use of Peoplesoft Software Associated with City of Eugene to Develop and Test Updates to rsi940a.sqr for [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

41. On or about January 23, 2019, Rimini customers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

42. Rimini customer City of Eugene [REDACTED]

43. Rimini's solution to the problem experienced [REDACTED]

44. [REDACTED]

45. After having [REDACTED]

46. [REDACTED]

1 47. Rimini's use and reproduction of the PeopleSoft software associated with City
2 of Eugene to test its proposed solution for JHN is cross-use and a violation of the prohibitions
3 in Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Injunction.

4 **e. Rimini's Copying of Protected Expression into**
5 **RSPCMPAY.cbl**

6 48. RSPCMPAY.cbl is a file that Rimini stores on its internal systems.

7 49. Rimini's RSPCMPAY.cbl file contains Oracle source code found in Oracle's
8 PSPTARRY.cbl file.

9 50. Rimini copied at least 32% of the lines of code found in the Oracle file
10 PSPTARRY.cbl into its RSPCMPAY.cbl file.

11 51. Rimini also copied non-functional (*i.e.*, not required for the code to function)
12 elements directly from Oracle source code.

13 52. During the post-Injunction period, Rimini [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED]

15 53. Rimini's RSPCMPAY.cbl file contains protected Oracle expression that
16 Rimini is prohibited from having on its systems.

17 54. By using, distributing, and maintaining RSPCMPAY.cbl on its systems,
18 Rimini violated the prohibition in Paragraph 5 of the Injunction that "Rimini Street shall not
19 reproduce, prepare derivative works from, or use PeopleSoft software or documentation on,
20 with, or to any computer systems other than a specific licensee's own computer systems."

21 **f. Rimini's Cross-Use in Developing and Distributing Its 1099**
22 **Derivative Work Update to Easter Seals**

23 55. On two occasions (first on September 27, 2018 and again on January 3, 2019)
24 Rimini emailed its RS18F07 update from a Rimini computer system to Easter Seals New
25 Hampshire ("Easter Seals").

26 56. Rimini's RS18F07 update is a 1099 update. This update modified the
27 functionality of existing PeopleSoft environments by [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED]

1 57. Rimini's RS18F07 update is a derivative work because it was specifically
2 tailored to operate only with and to modify Oracle's PeopleSoft Software, creating a new
3 version of PeopleSoft that remains substantially similar to the original PeopleSoft work.

4 58. The Court ruled in its March 31, 2021 Order that Rimini's 1099 update is "one
5 example of a derivative work."

6 59. Because Rimini's 1099 update is a derivative work, and the underlying files for
7 Rimini's 1099 update are stored on Rimini's systems, Rimini is violating the prohibitions in
8 Paragraph 5 of the Injunction that "Rimini Street shall not reproduce, *prepare derivative*
9 *works from*, or use PeopleSoft software or documentation on, with, or to any computer
10 systems other than a specific licensee's own computer systems."

11 60. Oracle's PeopleSoft license agreement with Easter Seals [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED]
14 [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED]
17 [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]

20 61. Oracle's PeopleSoft license agreement with Easter Seals also [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED]

62. Rimini develops and distributes 1099 updates for PeopleSoft on an annual basis.

63. Rimini develops and distributes its 1099 updates for PeopleSoft through the cross-use of Oracle's PeopleSoft software.

64. Rimini's RS18F07 update included [REDACTED], when Rimini engaged in the local hosting of PeopleSoft environments for Easter Seals and other customers.

65. As part of RS18F07 update, [REDACTED]

66. In 2019, Rimini prepared a further PeopleSoft 1099 update. Between July 2, 2019 and July 11, 2019, Rimini [REDACTED]

67. Rimini's cross-use of PeopleSoft software to develop its derivative work 1099 updates for PeopleSoft violates the prohibitions in Paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Injunction.

g. Rimini's Copying of "J.D. Edwards Software Source Code"

68. Rimini uses Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and JD Edwards World software to develop and test updates for its customers.

69. "Source code" is code in a human-readable format.

70. "Object code" is code that has been compiled for machine execution.

71. Oracle's JD Edwards software platform has a variety of "J.D. Edwards software source code" files, including ".h" and ".c" files (written in the C programming language), Business Functions (*i.e.*, BSFNs), Interactive Applications (*i.e.*, APPLs), Batch Applications (*i.e.*, UBEs), and Event Rules code (*i.e.*, ER or NER).

1 72. The primary tool used to create and modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne source
2 code is Oracle's Object Management Workbench (OMW).

3 73. Rimini's documents admit that Object Management Workbench is a "JDE E1
4 development tool used to manage source code changes and migration to other Environments."

5 74. Rimini copies JD Edwards source code whenever Rimini uses OMW to:

- 6 a. "Check out" source code. This "check out" process copies the source
7 code file from the Deployment Server to the Developer Client;
8 b. Display the contents of a JD Edwards source code file in OMW;
9 c. "Check in" source code. This "check in" process copies the source
10 code file from the Developer Client back to the Deployment Server; or
11 d. Promote JD Edwards source code between environments.

12 75. When Rimini uses JD Edwards World, Rimini copies JD Edwards source code
13 whenever Rimini:

- 14 a. Displays the contents of a JD Edwards source code member in a source
15 editor; or
16 b. Promotes JD Edwards source code between environments.

17 76. Rimini's documents admit that [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED]

20 77. Rimini's documents admit that when Rimini programs in JD Edwards World

21 " [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED] "

23 78. Rimini's copying of J.D. Edwards software source code when developing and
24 testing software updates violates the prohibitions in Paragraph 8 of the Injunction.

25 **h. Oracle Database Files on Rimini's Systems**

26 79. A copy of Oracle's prvtidx.plb source code file is on Rimini's systems and is
27 substantially similar to the GA (general availability) version of this file.

28 80. The prvtidx.plb source code file is an Oracle Database file.

1 81. Oracle's Developer License does not permit copies of prvtidx.plb on Rimini's
2 systems.

3 82. The terms of Oracle's License and Service Agreements (OLSAs) do not permit
4 copies of prvtidx.plb on Rimini's systems.

5 83. Rimini's actions violated the prohibition in Paragraph 15 of the Injunction that
6 "Rimini Street shall not reproduce, prepare derivative works from, or distribute Oracle
7 Database software."

8 **i. Rimini's Copying of "J.D. Edwards Software Source Code"**
9 **into the Technical Specification for Its JDE105328 Update**

10 84. Rimini copied source code found in the JD Edwards source code file
11 R89078652 into Rimini's technical specification for its JDE105328 update.

12 85. Rimini copied source code found in the JD Edwards World A.9.3 source code
13 file P06767 into Rimini's technical specification for its JDE105328 update.

14 86. Oracle's R89078652 and P06767 source code files are "J.D. Edwards software
15 source code."

16 87. Rimini's documents acknowledge that the P06767 source code file is JD
17 Edwards "[REDACTED]."

18 88. Rimini's copying of J.D. Edwards software source code into the technical
19 specification for its JDE 105328 update violates the prohibitions in Paragraph 8 of the
20 Injunction.

21 **j. Rimini's Cross-Use of Its "One Code for All" rsiqtrtx.sqr**
22 **File to Deliver HCM200105 to Rockefeller Group and Home**
23 **Shopping Network**

24 89. Rimini's HCM200105 update included the rsiqtrtx.sqr file, [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED].

26 90. [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED]

1 91. Rimini's [REDACTED]

2 [REDACTED]

3 [REDACTED].

4 92. Rimini created its rsiqtrtx.sqr using the PeopleSoft software in an environment

5 associated with one customer and then sent the file to other customers.

6 93. For example, [REDACTED]

7 [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED]

9 [REDACTED]

10 [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED].

12 94. [REDACTED]

13 [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED].

16 95. Rimini's cross-use of PeopleSoft software—at least with respect to its

17 development and distribution of "rsiqtrtx.sqr"—violates the prohibitions in Paragraphs 4 and

18 6 of the Injunction.

19 **B. Rimini's Separate Statement of Facts**

20 Although Rimini has no burden of proof at the hearing, and Oracle has the burden to

21 prove all facts by clear and convincing evidence, Rimini intends to prove the following

22 exemplary material facts in addition to those discussed in its briefs in response to the Court's

23 Order to Show Cause. The Court has also previously found certain facts in connection with

24 prior rulings that are not necessarily repeated below. Rimini respectfully submits that both

25 parties should file proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law following the hearing.

26 **1. Background Facts Regarding Rimini's Post-Injunction Support**

27 1. Oracle acquired PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards companies and their software.

28

1 2. Oracle grants perpetual licenses for its PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards software
2 (“Oracle Software”) to its customers for a substantial one-time payment.

3 3. Unlike off-the-shelf consumer software used by individuals in everyday life, the
4 Oracle Software is used by organizations, and is designed and intended to be customized by the
5 organizations and those working on their behalf, based on the organization’s specific needs.

6 4. Oracle Software typically must be customized to a particular organization’s
7 needs and preferences before it can be used.

8 5. Oracle Software requires maintenance, including fixing bugs in the software
9 and/or updating the software to account for changes in laws or regulations.

10 6. PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards are intended and designed to be modified and
11 customized by the licensee and those working on the licensee’s behalf.

12 7. For this purpose, PeopleSoft and J.D. Edwards are shipped with accessible
13 computer code that can be modified, and is intended to be modified, to keep the software up-
14 to-date and functioning properly.

15 8. The accessible computer code must be modified in order to keep the software
16 up-to-date with tax and other law and regulatory changes, and to fix bugs.

17 9. Some licensees of Oracle Software support and maintain the software
18 themselves, but others outsource this work to support providers, such as Rimini, Oracle, or other
19 support providers.

20 10. Rimini provides software support services for Oracle Software in lawful
21 competition with Oracle’s support services.

22 11. Rimini stands in the shoes of its clients with respect to the clients’ rights under
23 their license agreements with Oracle.

24 12. To support their Oracle Software, licensees (or those working on the licensee’s
25 behalf) often create development and test environments. An “environment” is a term used in
26 this litigation to mean a computing machine, real or virtual, on which specific software is
27 installed and capable of being run.
28

1 13. A development environment allows a software engineer to develop fixes,
2 updates, or other modifications to the software, without altering the organization's "live"
3 system, called a "production environment."

4 14. A test environment, or quality assurance environment, is an environment used
5 to test fixes or updates, or other modifications to the software, before they are implemented into
6 the production environment.

7 15. Oracle's licenses, and the Injunction, generally allow licensees to copy software
8 into a development environment and have an in-house IT team, or third-party support provider,
9 copy and modify the software for the licensee's data processing operations.

10 16. Rimini clients were authorized under their license agreements with Oracle to
11 copy and modify Oracle Software.

12 17. On February 13, 2014, in the *Rimini I* case, the Court ruled on summary
13 judgment that Rimini's Process 1.0 practices of local hosting and using generic environments,
14 with respect to PeopleSoft support, fell outside the scope of Oracle's license agreements.

15 18. Rimini spent millions of dollars to substantially revise its support processes,
16 which included eliminating the aspects of its prior support processes that the court found
17 problematic.

18 19. By the end of July 2014, Rimini had completed its transition to Process 2.0.

19 20. Under Rimini's post-injunction processes, every Rimini client has its own
20 development and/or test environments located on the client's own systems, not Rimini's
21 systems.

22 21. Under Rimini's post-injunction processes, Rimini remotely accesses each
23 client's environments, using login credentials provided by the client, to provide support to that
24 particular client.

25 22. Since July 2014, Rimini has not had an Oracle Software environment on its
26 systems and has not used so-called generic environments.

27 23. After the Injunction issued, Rimini made further changes to its processes, out of
28 an abundance of caution.

24. Rimini has rigorous compliance policies in place to ensure compliance with the Injunction and with Rimini's clients' license agreements with Oracle, including Rimini's Acceptable Use Policy ("AUP").

25. After the Injunction issued, Rimini sent specific guidance to each product line team and required all personnel to affirm that they reviewed the Injunction.

26. Since the Injunction issued, Rimini has trained employees periodically on the requirements of both the AUP and the Injunction.

27. Rimini educated its clients regarding the Injunction and the AUP, including instructing its clients not to send any Oracle or other third-party intellectual property to Rimini.

28. With respect to the eight issues set for hearing for which this Court has not found a violation of the Injunction, Rimini did not violate the Injunction.⁴

29. With respect to all 10 issues set for hearing, Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction.

30. With respect to all 10 issues set for hearing, the steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction were reasonable.

31. With respect to all 10 issues set for hearing, Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

32. With respect to all 10 issues set for hearing, Rimini did not act contumaciously and should not be held in contempt of this Court.

33. To the extent the Court finds that Rimini violated the Injunction in any respect, Rimini did not do so willfully.

2. Issue #1: Isolated Files on Rimini's Systems

34. The psptaxdt.dms file and 10 specific Oracle PeopleSoft documentation files at issue came to be on Rimini's systems by virtue of being sent by Rimini's clients, contrary to Rimini's policies and its instructions to clients not to send such material.

⁴ Rimini respectfully contends that it did not violate the Injunction with respect to the other two issues set for hearing either, but understands that the Court has found otherwise. Rimini expressly preserves the ability to challenge any and all aspects of the Court's ruling on appeal.

35. Rimini did not use the files at issue for any improper purpose; rather, it caused the files to be placed on the clients' development systems where the files should have been placed by the clients in the first instance.

36. Oracle was not harmed by the files reaching Rimini's systems.

37. With respect to these isolated files that were sent by clients in violation of Rimini's policies, Rimini did not intend to violate the Injunction, and its actions were not willful.

38. Rimini delivered [REDACTED] of updates and fixes to clients in the time period at issue in this proceeding, involving tens of thousands of Oracle files.

39. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction notwithstanding these eleven files sent to it by clients.

40. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Court's prohibition on having clients' PeopleSoft software and documentation on Rimini's systems were reasonable.

41. Rimini's actions related to the instances of Oracle files on Rimini's systems were based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

42. The accused conduct with respect to these specific files on Rimini's systems is very different from, and not analogous to, the issues decided in *Rimini I*.

3. Issue #2: Update for Matheson Trucking

43. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to its update HCM200049 delivered to client Matheson Trucking.

44. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to its update HCM200049 delivered to Matheson Trucking were reasonable.

45. Rimini's actions related to its update HCM200049 delivered to Matheson Trucking were based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

46. Update HCM200049 was a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED].

1 47. The file that Oracle contends was modified in connection with this update
2 (allegedly in violation of the Injunction) is rsi940a.sqr, which is a Rimini-written file that does
3 not contain any Oracle copyrighted expression.

4 48. Rimini determined that [REDACTED]
5 [REDACTED].

6 49. [REDACTED]
7 [REDACTED].

8 50. [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED], and did not violate the Injunction.

11 51. [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED], and did not violate the Injunction.

14 52. [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED]
16 [REDACTED], but such RAM copies are not fixed in a tangible medium, not
17 actionable, and did not violate the Injunction.

18 53. [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED].

20 54. The accused conduct with respect to this update for Matheson Trucking is not
21 analogous to any issue in *Rimini I*.

22 55. Rimini reasonably believed that its actions complied with the Injunction and
23 Oracle's licenses; it did not intend to violate the Injunction with respect to this update.

24 56. Oracle was not harmed by Rimini's actions related to HCM200049.

25 **4. Issue #3: Johnson Controls ("JHN") Update**

26 57. Rimini did not violate the Injunction with respect to the alleged JHN update.

27 58. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to the alleged
28 JHN update.

1 59. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to the alleged
2 JHN update were reasonable.

3 60. Rimini's actions related to the alleged JHN update were based on a good faith
4 and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

5 61. The update at issue was designed to [REDACTED]
6 [REDACTED].

7 62. [REDACTED], which does not
8 involve, contain, or concern any Oracle code or copyrighted work.

9 63. [REDACTED].

10 64. [REDACTED]
11 [REDACTED].

12 65. [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED].

14 66. [REDACTED]
15 [REDACTED].

16 67. Oracle's allegations center around Rimini's alleged use of City of Eugene's
17 software to test this update for City of Eugene. [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED], and did not violate the Injunction.

20 68. [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED], and did not violate the Injunction.

23 69. [REDACTED]
24 [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED], but such RAM copies are not fixed in a tangible
26 medium, not actionable, and did not violate the Injunction.

27 70. [REDACTED]
28 [REDACTED].

1 71. The accused conduct with respect to this update for JHN is not analogous to any
2 issue in *Rimini I*.

3 72. Rimini reasonably believed that its actions complied with the Injunction and
4 Oracle's licenses; it did not, and certainly did not intend to, violate the Injunction.

5 73. Oracle was not harmed by Rimini's actions related to this update.

6 **5. Issue #4: Rsi940.sqr Update**

7 74. Rimini did not violate the Injunction with respect to the alleged rsi940a.sqr
8 update.

9 75. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to the alleged
10 rsi940a.sqr update.

11 76. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to the alleged
12 rsi940a.sqr update were reasonable.

13 77. Rimini's actions related to the alleged rsi940a.sqr update were based on a good
14 faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

15 78. Update HCM200049, a portion of which relates to the file rsi940.sqr that is at
16 the center of Oracle's allegations, [REDACTED]

17 [REDACTED].

18 79. Rsi940a.sqr is a Rimini-written file that does not contain any Oracle copyrighted
19 expression.

20 80. [REDACTED]
21 [REDACTED].

22 81. [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED].

24 82. [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED]
26 [REDACTED], and did not violate the Injunction.

83. [REDACTED]

84. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], but such RAM copies are not fixed in a tangible medium, not actionable, and did not violate the Injunction.

85. [REDACTED]

86. Rimini tested each client's update in each client's respective test environment.

87. The accused conduct with respect to this update is not analogous to any issue in *Rimini I*.

88. Rimini reasonably believed that its actions complied with the Injunction and Oracle's licenses; it did not, and certainly did not intend to, violate the Injunction.

89. Oracle was not harmed by Rimini's actions related to this update.

6. Issue #5: RSPCMPAY.cbl

90. Rimini did not violate the Injunction with respect to its file RSPCMPAY.cbl.

91. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to its file RSPCMPAY.cbl.

92. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to its file RSPCMPAY.cbl were reasonable.

93. Rimini's actions related to its RSPCMPAY.cbl file were based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

94. Rimini's RSPCMPAY.cbl file does not contain a substantial amount of protected Oracle expression.

95. Rimini's RSPCMPAY.cbl file is not substantially similar to Oracle's copyrighted works.

1 96. To the extent any code in Rimini's RSPCMPAY.cbl file matches any code in
2 the alleged Oracle PSPTARRY.cbl file, such matching code is not copyright protectible, is not
3 substantially similar, and is de minimis.

4 97. The Rimini RSPCMPAY.cbl file and Oracle PSPTARRY.cbl files are different
5 in total concept and feel.

6 98. Oracle's expert did not perform an analytic dissection analysis necessary to
7 make a determination regarding substantial similarity.

8 99. Oracle was not harmed by Rimini's actions related to Rimini's RSPCMPAY.cbl
9 file.

10 **7. Issue #6: 1099 Update for Easter Seals**

11 100. Rimini did not violate the Injunction with respect to its 1099 update for Easter
12 Seals.

13 101. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to its 1099 update
14 for Easter Seals.

15 102. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to its 1099
16 update for Easter Seals were reasonable.

17 103. Rimini's actions related to its 1099 update for Easter Seals were based on a good
18 faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

19 104. Rimini's 1099 update for Easter Seals is not a derivative work.

20 105. The files underlying Rimini's 1099 update for Easter Seals do not contain any
21 Oracle copyrighted code or expression.

22 106. Rimini reasonably believed that its 1099 update for Easter Seals, which does not
23 contain any Oracle copyrighted code or expression, is not a derivative work, and it reasonably
24 believed that its actions complied with the Injunction and Oracle's licenses; it did not, and
25 certainly did not intend to, violate the Injunction.

26 107. Oracle was not harmed by Rimini's actions related to its 1099 update for Easter
27 Seals.

28 **8. Issue #7: "J.D. Edwards Software Source Code"**

1 108. Rimini does not violate paragraph 8 of the Injunction when it develops or tests
2 J.D. Edwards updates or modifications.

3 109. J.D. Edwards software contains both closed code and open code.

4 110. Open code is accessible to the licensee and intended to be modified and
5 customized by the licensee so that it can be kept up to date with tax, legal, and regulatory
6 changes.

7 111. Open code must be modified for the software to function properly.

8 112. Closed code, by contrast, is delivered in a compiled, obfuscated form and cannot
9 be viewed without taking steps to reverse engineer or “decompile” it.

10 113. The term “J.D. Edwards software source code” in the Injunction means the
11 proprietary closed code, not the open code that is designed and intended to be modified.

12 114. Rimini did not copy “J.D. Edwards software source code;” Rimini accesses and
13 modifies open code, which is necessary to provide updates to J.D. Edwards software.

14 115. The industry understands “J.D. Edwards software source code” to refer to the
15 proprietary closed code, not the open code provided with the software that is designed and
16 intended to be modified by licensees.

17 116. Oracle, and formerly J.D. Edwards, have encouraged licensees to modify open
18 code.

19 117. Oracle, and formerly J.D. Edwards, provide specific tools with J.D. Edwards
20 software, designed to allow licensees to copy and modify open code.

21 118. Third-party support provider Spinnaker [REDACTED]
22 [REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED].

24 119. Only a subset of Oracle license agreements contain any restriction on copying
25 “J.D. Edwards software source code.”

26 120. The meaning of “J.D. Edwards software source code” was not adjudicated in
27 *Rimini I*.
28

1 121. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to “J.D. Edwards
2 software source code.”

3 122. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to “J.D.
4 Edwards software source code” were reasonable.

5 123. Rimini’s understanding of “J.D. Edwards software source code” is a reasonable
6 and good faith understanding of that term.

7 124. Oracle was not harmed by the alleged conduct relating to “J.D. Edwards
8 software source code.”

9 **9. Issue #8: Prvtsidx.plb**

10 125. Rimini did not violate the Injunction with respect to the file prvtsidx.plb.

11 126. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to the file
12 prvtsidx.plb.

13 127. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to the file
14 prvtsidx.plb were reasonable.

15 128. Rimini’s actions related to the file prvtsidx.plb were based on a good faith and
16 reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

17 129. The prvtsidx.plb file at issue was sent to Rimini by a client contrary to Rimini’s
18 policies.

19 130. Despite being contrary to Rimini’s policies, the presence of prvtsidx.plb on
20 Rimini’s systems does not violate the Injunction or the relevant Oracle license agreement.

21 131. The prvtsidx.plb file does not contain “J.D. Edwards software source code.”

22 132. The prvtsidx.plb file is not a J.D. Edwards file subject to any J.D. Edwards
23 license agreement.

24 133. Oracle was not harmed by Rimini’s actions with respect to the prvtsidx.plb file.

25 **10. Issue #9: J.D. Edwards Technical Specification**

26 134. Rimini did not violate the Injunction with respect to its technical specification
27 for J.D. Edwards update JDE105328.
28

1 135. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to its technical
2 specification for J.D. Edwards update JDE105328.

3 136. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to its technical
4 specification for J.D. Edwards update JDE105328 were reasonable.

5 137. Rimini's actions related to its technical specification for J.D. Edwards update
6 JDE105328 were based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

7 138. The technical specification document at issue for Rimini's JDE105328 update
8 does not contain "J.D. Edwards software source code."

9 139. Oracle was not harmed by any of Rimini's actions with respect to the technical
10 specification for J.D. Edwards update JDE105328.

11 **11. Issue #10: Update HCM200105 for Rockefeller Group and Home**
12 **Shopping Network Update**

13 140. Rimini did not violate the Injunction with respect to update HCM200105 for
14 Rockefeller Group and Home Shopping Network.

15 141. Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to update
16 HCM200105 for Rockefeller Group and Home Shopping Network.

17 142. The steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction with respect to update
18 HCM200105 for Rockefeller Group and Home Shopping Network were reasonable.

19 143. Rimini's actions related to update HCM200105 for Rockefeller Group and
20 Home Shopping Network were based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
21 Injunction.

22 144. Update HCM200105 for Rockefeller Group and Home Shopping Network
23 [REDACTED]

24 [REDACTED].

25 145. Oracle is only challenging one aspect of the update: a single Rimini-created file
26 called rsiqtrtx.sqr.

27 146. Rsiqtrtx.sqr is not alleged to contain any Oracle copyrighted code or expression.
28

1 147. [REDACTED]

2 [REDACTED]

3 148. [REDACTED]

4 [REDACTED]

5 149. [REDACTED]

6 [REDACTED]

7 150. [REDACTED]

8 [REDACTED]

9 151. Oracle was not harmed by any action Rimini took with respect to the

10 HCM200105 updates for Rockefeller Group and Home Shopping Network.

11 **V. CONTESTED ISSUES OF LAW**

12 **A. Oracle's Separate Statement of Issues of Law⁵**

13 Oracle believes the following contested issues of law warrant resolution at trial:

- 14 1. Whether Rimini copies "J.D. Edwards software source code to carry out
- 15 development and testing of software updates" in violation of the Injunction.
- 16 2. Whether Rimini waived its "open code" and "closed code" arguments by
- 17 failing to raise these arguments during the two rounds of briefing on Oracle's Motion for a
- 18 Preliminary Injunction and during its two appeals of this action to the Ninth Circuit.
- 19 3. Whether Rimini cannot collaterally attack the Injunction during these contempt
- 20 proceedings because appellate review of the Injunction was available to and sought by
- 21 Rimini.
- 22 4. Whether the Court should find Rimini in contempt based on its violations of
- 23 the Injunction.

24

25 _____

26 ⁵ Oracle objects to Rimini's statements of issues of law as duplicative and improper. Rimini

27 has proposed 95 statements of law, nearly twice as many as it proposed during pretrial

28 preparations for the entire *Rimini II* litigation. In addition, many of Rimini's statements of

law are duplicative, seek to interject issues with no legal support, or are otherwise foreclosed by the Court's prior orders, controlling law, and pretrial stipulations entered into by Rimini. Oracle objects to Rimini's attempts to unnecessarily complicate the issues to be decided at the September 20, 2021 evidentiary hearing.

1 5. Whether the Court should either impound Rimini's computer systems or
2 require that they be placed in escrow to allow monitoring for additional Injunction violations.

3 6. Whether the Court should grant all other sanctions that it deems just and proper
4 based on Rimini's contempt, including without limitation an award of attorneys' fees to
5 Oracle.

6 **B. Rimini's Separate Statement of Issues of Law**

7 In advance of the hearing, Rimini identifies the following issues of law that are or may
8 be disputed by the parties. In addition, Rimini respectfully submits that both parties should file
9 proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law following the hearing.

10 1. Whether, before Rimini may be held in contempt, Oracle must prove by clear
11 and convincing evidence (1) that Rimini violated the Injunction; (2) beyond substantial
12 compliance; and (3) that any such violation was not based on a good faith and reasonable
13 interpretation of the Injunction.

14 2. Whether Rimini violated the Injunction with respect to any of the 10 issues set
15 for hearing.

16 3. To the extent Rimini is found to have violated the Injunction with respect to any
17 of the 10 issues set for hearing, whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction.

18 4. To the extent Rimini is found to have violated the Injunction with respect to any
19 of the 10 issues set for hearing, whether such violations were technical violations not sufficient
20 to show contempt.

21 5. To the extent Rimini is found to have violated the Injunction with respect to any
22 of the 10 issues set for hearing, whether such violations were not willful.

23 6. To the extent Rimini is found to have violated the Injunction with respect to any
24 of the 10 issues for hearing, whether the steps Rimini took to comply with the Injunction were
25 reasonable.

26 7. To the extent Rimini is found to have violated the Injunction with respect to any
27 of the 10 issues set for hearing, whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable
28 interpretation of the Injunction.

1 8. To the extent Rimini is found to have violated the Injunction with respect to any
2 of the 10 issues set for hearing, whether there was a fair ground of doubt of the wrongfulness
3 of Rimini's conduct.

4 9. To the extent Rimini is found to have violated the Injunction with respect to any
5 of the 10 issues set for hearing, whether the Injunction was clear and definite with respect to its
6 application to the accused conduct.

7 10. To the extent Rimini is found to have violated the Injunction with respect to any
8 of the 10 issues set for hearing, whether it would have been practically impossible to comply
9 with the Injunction.

10 11. Whether Rimini acted contumaciously with respect to any of the 10 issues set
11 for hearing.

12 12. Whether Rimini can be held in contempt for the conduct of other individuals,
13 including Rimini's clients.

14 13. With respect to the 10 issues set for hearing and to the extent the conduct of
15 others, such as Rimini's clients, violated or caused a violation of the Injunction, whether Rimini
16 has control over those persons.

17 14. Whether Rimini should be held in contempt for violating paragraph 5 of the
18 Injunction by having the psptaxdt.dms file and 10 specific Oracle PeopleSoft documentation
19 files on its systems after they were sent to Rimini by certain clients.

20 15. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction despite the
21 psptaxdt.dms file and 10 specific Oracle PeopleSoft documentation files on its systems after
22 they were sent to Rimini by certain clients.

23 16. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
24 Injunction with respect to the psptaxdt.dms file and 10 specific Oracle PeopleSoft
25 documentation files on its systems after they were sent to Rimini by certain clients.

26 17. Whether Rimini should be held in contempt for violating paragraph 3 of the
27 Injunction with respect to update HCM200049 delivered to client Matheson Trucking.
28

1 18. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction despite the Court's
2 finding a violation of the Injunction with respect to update HCM200049 delivered to client
3 Matheson Trucking.

4 19. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
5 Injunction with respect to its update HCM200049 delivered to client Matheson Trucking.

6 20. Whether Rimini violated paragraph 6 of the Injunction with respect to its testing
7 of a W-2 update for client JHN.

8 21. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to its
9 testing of a W-2 update for client JHN.

10 22. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
11 Injunction with respect to its testing of a W-2 update for client JHN.

12 23. Whether Rimini violated paragraph 6 of the Injunction with respect to an update
13 affecting rsi940.sqr delivered to clients [REDACTED].

14 24. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to an
15 update affecting rsi940.sqr delivered to clients [REDACTED].

16 25. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
17 Injunction with respect to an update affecting rsi940.sqr delivered to clients [REDACTED]
18 [REDACTED].

19 26. Whether Rimini violated paragraph 5 of the Injunction with respect to its
20 RSPCMPAY.cbl file.

21 27. Whether the RSPCMPAY.cbl file contains a substantial amount of protected
22 Oracle expression and is substantially similar to Oracle's PSPTARRY.cbl file.

23 28. Whether Oracle failed as a matter of law to meet its burden to prove substantial
24 similarity between Rimini's RSPCMPAY.cbl file and Oracle's copyrighted works because its
25 expert did not perform analytic dissection.

26 29. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to its
27 RSPCMPAY.cbl file.

1 30. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
2 Injunction with respect to its RSPCMPAY.cbl file.

3 31. Whether Rimini's 1099 update that was emailed to Easter Seals in 2018 is a
4 derivative work.

5 32. If Rimini's 1099 update that was emailed to Easter Seals in 2018 is a derivative
6 work, whether Rimini's conduct violated the Injunction.

7 33. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to the
8 1099 update that was emailed to Easter Seals in 2018.

9 34. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
10 Injunction with respect to the 1099 update that was emailed to Easter Seals in 2018.

11 35. Whether Rimini violated paragraph 3 of the Injunction with respect to update
12 HCM200105, delivered to clients Rockefeller Group International and Home Shopping
13 Network.

14 36. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to
15 update HCM200105, delivered to clients Rockefeller Group International and Home Shopping
16 Network.

17 37. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
18 Injunction with respect to update HCM200105, delivered to clients Rockefeller Group
19 International and Home Shopping Network.

20 38. Whether Rimini violated paragraph 8 of the Injunction by allegedly copying
21 "J.D. Edwards software source code" in the development and testing of updates.

22 39. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to its
23 alleged copying of "J.D. Edwards software source code" in the development and testing of
24 updates.

25 40. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
26 Injunction with respect to its alleged copying of "J.D. Edwards software source code" in the
27 development and testing of updates.
28

1 41. Whether Rimini violated paragraph 8 of the Injunction by allegedly copying the
2 file prvtidx.plb.

3 42. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to the
4 file prvtidx.plb.

5 43. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
6 Injunction with respect to the file prvtidx.plb.

7 44. Whether Rimini violated paragraph 8 of the Injunction with respect to Rimini's
8 technical specification document for Rimini's JDE105328 update.

9 45. Whether Rimini substantially complied with the Injunction with respect to
10 Rimini's technical specification document for Rimini's JDE105328 update.

11 46. Whether Rimini acted based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the
12 Injunction with respect to Rimini's technical specification document for Rimini's JDE105328
13 update.

14 47. Whether "J.D. Edwards software source code" in the Injunction means the
15 software's proprietary closed code, not the open code provided with the software that is
16 designed and intended to be modified by licensees.

17 48. Whether it was reasonable for Rimini to conclude that "J.D. Edwards software
18 source code" in the Injunction means the software's proprietary closed code, not the open code
19 provided with the software that is designed and intended to be modified by licensees.

20 49. Whether Oracle's proposed reading of what the Injunction prohibits related to
21 copying "J.D. Edwards Software source code" would constitute copyright misuse.

22 50. Whether it was reasonable for Rimini to interpret "J.D. Edwards software source
23 code" to mean the software's proprietary closed code, because Oracle's contrary reading of the
24 Injunction would constitute copyright misuse.

25 51. Whether the Injunction's restrictions on copying J.D. Edwards software source
26 code can apply to Rimini's work for J.D. Edwards licensees whose licenses do not contain
27 restrictions on accessing J.D. Edwards software source code.
28

1 52. To the extent violations of the Injunction are found by clear and convincing
2 evidence, whether Rimini can be held in contempt of the Injunction based on a small number
3 of discrete violations where it otherwise substantially complied with the Injunction.

4 53. To the extent violations of the Injunction are found by clear and convincing
5 evidence, whether Rimini can be held in contempt for violations of the Injunction that were
6 based on a good faith and reasonable interpretation of the Injunction.

7 54. To the extent violations of the Injunction are found by clear and convincing
8 evidence, whether Rimini can be held in contempt for good faith violations of the Injunction.

9 55. To the extent violations of the Injunction are found by clear and convincing
10 evidence, whether Rimini can be held in contempt for actions taken that were contrary to its
11 compliance policies.

12 56. Whether the conduct for which Oracle seeks to hold Rimini in contempt was
13 adjudicated unlawful in *Rimini I*.

14 57. Whether the accused conduct at issue in this hearing is different from the
15 conduct adjudicated unlawful in *Rimini I* such that holding Rimini in contempt is legally
16 inappropriate.

17 58. Whether the conduct for which Oracle seeks to hold Rimini in contempt is at
18 issue in *Rimini II* and cannot be adjudicated in this contempt proceeding.

19 59. Whether Rimini can be held in contempt for allegedly violating the Injunction's
20 restrictions on J.D. Edwards software source code when the meaning of the phrase "J.D.
21 Edwards software source code" was not adjudicated in *Rimini I*.

22 60. Whether the accused conduct is protected by 17 U.S.C. § 117.

23 61. Whether the accused conduct is protected by the fair use doctrine.

24 62. Whether copying or sending a Rimini file that contains no protected Oracle code
25 or expression constitutes reproduction or distribution of Oracle software under the Injunction.

26 63. Whether it was reasonable for Rimini to believe that copying or sending a file
27 that contains no protected Oracle code or expression does not constitute reproduction or
28 distribution of Oracle software under the Injunction.

1 64. Whether the Injunction permits Rimini to use the knowledge, experience, and
2 know-how gained by supporting one client to support other clients.

3 65. Whether it was reasonable for Rimini to believe that the Injunction does not
4 prohibit Rimini from using the knowledge, experience, and know-how gained by supporting
5 one client to support other clients.

6 66. Whether implementation and development of an update that contains no
7 protected Oracle code can violate the Injunction.

8 67. Whether it was reasonable for Rimini to believe that implementation and
9 development of an update that contains no protected Oracle code cannot violate the Injunction.

10 68. Whether material that does not substantially incorporate protected expression
11 from an Oracle copyrighted work can be a derivative work.

12 69. The meaning of “reproduce, prepare derivative works from, or use a specific
13 licensee’s [PeopleSoft/J.D. Edwards] software or documentation other than to support the
14 specific licensee’s own internal data processing operations” as used in the Injunction, and
15 whether it proscribes any of the accused conduct.

16 70. The meaning of “reproduce, prepare derivative works from, or use
17 [PeopleSoft/J.D. Edwards] software or documentation on one licensee’s computer systems to
18 support, troubleshoot, or perform development or testing for any other licensee, including,
19 specifically, that Rimini Street shall not use a specific licensee’s [PeopleSoft/J.D. Edwards]
20 environment to develop or test software updates or modifications for the benefit of any other
21 licensee” as used in the Injunction, and whether it proscribes any of the accused conduct.

22 71. Whether it was reasonable for Rimini to believe that material that does not
23 substantially incorporate protected expression from an Oracle copyrighted work is not a
24 derivative work.

25 72. Whether Rimini’s own code, objects, files, scripts, tools, specifications,
26 documents, notes, and other work product, not containing Oracle copyrighted expression, are
27 derivative works.
28

1 73. Whether it was reasonable for Rimini to believe that Rimini's own code, objects,
2 files, scripts, tools, specifications, documents, notes, and other word product, not containing
3 Oracle copyrighted expression, are not derivative works.

4 74. Whether any of the Rimini files at issue contain protected Oracle expression.

5 75. Whether any of the Rimini files at issue are substantially similar to Oracle
6 copyrighted works.

7 76. Whether Oracle failed as a matter of law to meet its burden to prove substantial
8 similarity between the Rimini files at issue and Oracle's copyrighted works because it failed to
9 perform analytic dissection.

10 77. Whether the accused acts of "distribution" constitute distributions within the
11 meaning of 17 U.S.C. § 106.

12 78. Whether the creation of RAM copies when testing an update for a specific client
13 in that client's environment violates the Injunction.

14 79. Whether it was reasonable for Rimini to believe that the creation of RAM copies
15 when testing an update for a specific client in that client's environment does not violate the
16 Injunction.

17 80. Whether the alleged acts of reproduction, distribution, and/or derivative works
18 at issue in this hearing involve Oracle copyrighted works adjudicated in *Rimini I*, as
19 distinguished from copyrighted works not adjudicated in *Rimini I* or uncopyrighted works, and
20 whether the Injunction covers copyrighted works not adjudicated in *Rimini I*.

21 81. Whether Oracle's interpretation of the Injunction constitutes copyright misuse.

22 82. Whether Oracle was harmed by any of the alleged violations of the Injunction.

23 83. Whether Rimini may be held in contempt for conduct that was not raised in
24 Oracle's motion for an order to show cause.

25 84. To the extent Rimini is held in contempt, whether any sanction is appropriate,
26 and if so, what sanction.

85. Whether non-compensatory sanctions can be awarded for violations of a complex injunction where the contemnor was denied the right to a jury trial and the proof beyond a reasonable doubt standard.

86. Whether coercive civil sanctions can be awarded for violations of a complex injunction where the contemnor was denied the right to a jury trial and the proof beyond a reasonable doubt standard.

87. Whether punitive sanctions can be awarded for violations of a complex injunction where the contemnor was denied the right to a jury trial and the proof beyond a reasonable doubt standard.

88. To the extent Rimini is held in contempt and to the extent any sanctions are awarded, whether such sanctions that are ultimately awarded are punitive.

89. To the extent Rimini is held in contempt and to the extent any sanctions are awarded, whether such sanctions that are ultimately awarded are non-compensatory.

90. Whether any coercive civil sanctions ultimately awarded are the minimum sanction necessary to obtain compliance with the Injunction in the future.

91. Whether Rimini must be given the opportunity to purge itself of any contempt sanctions.

92. Whether impoundment is an appropriate sanction.

93. Whether Oracle is entitled to any compensatory sanctions.

94. Whether Oracle is entitled to an award of its attorneys' fees and costs.

95. Whether Rimini is entitled to an award of its attorneys' fees and costs.

VI. EXHIBIT LISTS, DEPOSITION DESIGNATIONS, AND ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE

A. Exhibit Lists

Appendix A is Oracle's Exhibit List, along with Rimini's preliminary objections to Oracle's exhibits.

Appendix B is Rimini's Exhibit list, along with Oracle's preliminary objections to Rimini's exhibits.

1 The parties agree that the documents included in Appendices A and B, for which no
2 objection is currently listed, can be admitted at the hearing subject to appropriate foundation
3 being provided. Each party agrees to waive authenticity objections as to the documents they
4 produced that are listed on the other party's exhibit list. The parties further agree that they can
5 remove exhibits from and reorder their exhibit list throughout the pre-hearing meet and confer
6 process, and in response to the Court's rulings regarding the scope of the hearing. The parties
7 each reserve the right to use exhibits on the opposing party's exhibit list, including exhibits
8 that a party withdraws after the filing of this pre-hearing order.

9 The parties also reserve the right to supplement and amend their objections, including
10 for documents for which no objection is currently listed, throughout the pre-hearing meet and
11 confer process and at the hearing, in response to Court rulings and the context within which
12 the evidence is presented.

13 **Oracle's Additional Statement**

14 A significant portion of the exhibits on Oracle's list were submitted with Oracle's
15 order to show cause briefing, and those exhibits were accepted and considered by the Court
16 with no objection from Rimini or over Rimini's objection. Therefore, Oracle's position is that
17 those exhibits should be pre-admitted at trial, and Oracle will request pre-admission from the
18 Court if the parties cannot agree before the hearing.

19 Rimini baselessly complains that Oracle's exhibit list is too long. Oracle of course
20 hopes to use only a fraction of the exhibits on its list at trial. However, the Court ordered
21 Rimini to show cause as to why it should not be held in contempt on March 31, 2021, and
22 Rimini ignored the Court's directive in its briefing, offering vague "evidence will show"
23 platitudes instead of actual evidence. Rimini admitted as much during the parties' meet and
24 confer, likening its OSC Responses to a pretrial overview instead of a substantive filing.

25 Subsequently, Rimini has gone on to add dozens of exhibits to its list that were not
26 previously in the record, and Rimini has included witnesses on its witness list who Oracle has
27 not been able to depose for this proceeding, while also refusing to produce the witnesses for
28 deposition. Contrary to Rimini's bald assertions below, no exhibits on Oracle's list are

1 irrelevant to the violations at issue and rebuttal of Rimini's potential defenses. While Oracle
2 remains hopeful that the parties will make meaningful progress in reducing their objections
3 and agreeing upon a set of preadmitted exhibits, Rimini should not be allowed to profit from
4 its serial withholding of evidence.

5 There is also no merit to Rimini's complaints about the PeopleSoft and JD Edwards
6 materials that Oracle produced in the litigations and intends to compile as Exhibit 1. Rimini
7 has no sound evidentiary objection to these materials and Oracle has told Rimini that it will
8 continue to meet and confer about this exhibit and others leading up to the hearing. Rimini
9 has also engaged in the same conduct about which it now complains. Rimini's exhibit list
10 includes the entire database for its AFW tools, and all Salesforce records that Rimini
11 produced during post-Injunction discovery, both of which are plainly overbroad and not
12 relevant to the issues to be decided at the evidentiary hearing.

13 **Rimini's Additional Statement**

14 The parties have met and conferred in good faith regarding their exhibit lists, and Rimini
15 will continue to do so, but so far there are a number of issues the parties have been unable to
16 resolve.

17 First, Oracle's exhibit list—which contains approximately 1,350 exhibits—is overbroad
18 and contains an overwhelming number of exhibits that are not relevant to the ten discrete issues
19 set for this evidentiary hearing. This Court has ordered, twice, that the hearing is to be limited
20 to the specific issues identified in the Court's order to show cause. ECF No. 1459 at 35 (“[T]he
21 Court cautions the parties to stay strictly within the bounds articulated above for its argument
22 and evidence presentation; violations will not be tolerated.”); ECF No. 1476 (“[T]he parties are
23 not to argue or present evidence on any issue not specifically permitted by this Order at the
24 upcoming hearing.”). Yet Oracle's exhibit list contains hundreds of exhibits that attempt to
25 introduce new issues. For example, Oracle's exhibit list contains dozens of exhibits that its
26 expert relied on to argue that Rimini's testing processes, and “test plans,” constitute “cross-
27 use,” even though the Court ruled that such processes were not at issue in the hearing. ECF
28 No. 1459 at 16, 18:24–19:23. As another example, roughly 200 of Oracle's exhibits *pre-date*

1 *the Injunction by years.* Rimini has objected to these exhibits, and will seek resolution from
2 the Court if the parties cannot reach an agreement before the hearing.

3 Oracle's statement above that "a significant portion of the [1,350] exhibits on Oracle's
4 list were submitted with Oracle's order to show cause briefing" is not accurate, nor is its claim
5 that Rimini does not, or did not, object to those exhibits or that those exhibits were somehow
6 already received into evidence. Rimini has been circumscribed in its objections, and in general,
7 has not objected to exhibits that concern the ten issues set for hearing.

8 Second, some of Oracle's exhibits are clearly improper. For example, Oracle's "Exhibit
9 1" is all "Oracle software, updates, documentation, and deposit materials for PeopleSoft and JD
10 Edwards software, including physical software media productions in *Rimini I* and *Rimini II*."
11 In other words, Exhibit 1 consists of thousands of unidentified documents and approximately
12 12 boxes of software disks consisting of terabytes of files that have been produced over the last
13 10 years. Rimini asked Oracle to withdraw this exhibit—or limit it to some identifiable relevant
14 file that it intends to introduce—but Oracle declined.⁶

15 Third, Oracle has objected to a large number of Rimini's exhibits as "Not in Rimini's
16 OSC Filings," meaning that the exhibit was not attached to the pre-hearing briefing. This is not
17 a valid objection. The pre-hearing briefing was limited to 100 pages of evidence, whereas the
18 evidentiary hearing is set for three days per side. It would have been impossible for Rimini to
19 attach all of its evidence to the pre-hearing briefing, and it noted as much in the briefing itself
20 and explained that the evidence submitted with its briefing was exemplary. ECF No. 1467 at 2
21 n.2. Oracle's claim above that Rimini is "withholding evidence" is false. The exhibits on its
22 list were produced during discovery, and Rimini attached to its briefing as much evidence as
23
24
25
26

27 ⁶ Oracle's complaint that Rimini's exhibit list includes its AFW database (which is also on
28 Oracle's list) and certain Salesforce records is meritless as each is a specific file with a
specific, identified Bates number, unlike Exhibit 1, which is some unspecified collection of
things.

1 was reasonably possible within authorized briefing limits.⁷ Oracle similarly includes exhibits
2 on its list that were not in its briefing.

3 Aside from the exhibit list issues, Rimini preserves its objection that experts should not
4 be permitted to testify beyond the scope of their disclosures in this case. Oracle has only one
5 witness in this case—its expert, Barbara Frederiksen-Cross. But a large number of the exhibits
6 on Oracle’s exhibit list were not opined on by Ms. Frederiksen-Cross nor cited in her reports.
7 Rimini intends to object to any attempt by Ms. Frederiksen-Cross to give new opinions
8 regarding these documents.

9 **B. Deposition Designations**

10 Appendix C is a list of Oracle’s deposition designations, along with Rimini’s
11 preliminary objections to Oracle’s designations.

12 Appendix D is a list of Rimini’s deposition designations, along with Oracle’s
13 preliminary objections to Rimini’s designations.

14 In the interest of judicial efficiency, the parties propose to submit their final deposition
15 designations to the Court with each party’s objections to the other party’s designations by the
16 beginning of the hearing. This will allow the Court to consider and review the parties’
17 designations and objections at the time of the Court’s choosing.

18 The parties reserve the right to withdraw designations and/or counter-designations
19 throughout the pre-hearing meet and confer process, and in response to the Court’s rulings
20 regarding the scope of the hearing.

21 The parties also reserve the right to supplement and amend their objections, including
22 for testimony for which no objection is currently listed, throughout the pre-hearing meet and
23 confer process and at the hearing, in response to Court rulings and the context within which the
24 evidence is presented. The parties reserve the right to use any testimony designated by the other
25 party, subject to objections.

26
27
28 ⁷ Oracle’s complaint about depositions, which Oracle sought for the first time seven days
ago, fifteen months after the close of discovery, is addressed by both parties in the
“Witnesses” section below.

Oracle's Additional Statement

Oracle expects to significantly narrow its deposition designations before the hearing as the parties continue to meet and confer regarding the witnesses and documents that will be presented at trial.⁸ Regardless, and contrary to Rimini's unsupported assertions, each of Oracle's deposition designations is directly relevant to the ten violations at issue, often as additional context regarding Rimini's support processes. Again, with Rimini's "hide the ball" tactics in its order to show cause briefing, and Rimini's unwillingness to produce for deposition its intended witnesses, Oracle has no choice but to come to trial fully prepared to rebut Rimini's evidence and defenses. Rimini's complaint that Oracle has designated deposition testimony from before the Injunction went into effect is also baseless. There was only one party deposition during the post-injunction discovery period, and seven out of the eight depositions Rimini designated preceded the Injunction's effective date. Rimini's complaint regarding Oracle's designation of substantial testimony related to Rimini's AFW tools is particularly hypocritical given that Rimini has identified its entire AFW database as an exhibit.

Rimini's Additional Statement

Oracle designated large portions of testimony from *17 depositions*, which, if played, would consume much more time than has been allocated for the entire hearing. Rimini's specific objections to Oracle's designations are contained in Appendix C, parts C-2, C-4, and C-6. But it is worth noting that the vast majority of these depositions are entirely irrelevant to the ten issues set for hearing. Almost all of them occurred years prior to the Injunction and contain no testimony regarding the discrete acts at issue that occurred post-Injunction. Many are from sales executives deposed in *Rimini II* who gave testimony relevant to the parties' respective business tort claims in *Rimini II*, but are not relevant to the ten technical issues set for this hearing. And some of the designated testimony is on topics expressly excluded from the hearing; for example, Rick Frank's deposition exclusively related to Rimini's AFW tools,

⁸ Oracle defers to the Court's judgment on whether to count a party's deposition designations against the party's time to present testimony at the hearing.

which the Court expressly held is an issue for *Rimini II*, not this proceeding. ECF No. 1459 at 15 (“[N]either Rimini’s Dev Instructions nor its AFW Tools software were before the Court or held to be unlawful in *Oracle I* [T]he Court denies Oracle’s motion as it relates to the Dev Instructions and AFW Tools software outright.”).

Oracle claims it “expects to significantly narrow” its designations prior to the hearing. That would be welcome, and certainly is necessary. In the meantime, Rimini has incurred significant costs objecting to and counter-designating more than a dozen irrelevant depositions.⁹

VII. WITNESSES

The parties submit the following lists of witnesses that may be called at the hearing other than solely for impeachment or rebuttal purposes. The Parties reserve the right to call additional witnesses for purposes of impeachment or rebuttal at the hearing. The Parties also reserve the right to narrow or amend the witness lists to account for Court rulings, further proceedings, further stipulations, or further meeting and conferring.

Oracle’s Proposed Witness List¹⁰

Name	Affiliation	Address
Barbara Frederiksen-Cross	Oracle, Expert	c/o Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1 Market Street, Spear Street Tower, San Francisco, CA 94105
Oracle custodian of license records (if necessary)	Oracle	c/o Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1 Market Street, Spear Street Tower, San Francisco, CA 94105
Oracle custodian of source code, software, and documentation records (if necessary)	Oracle	c/o Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1 Market Street, Spear Street Tower, San Francisco, CA 94105
Oracle custodian of copyright registration records (if necessary)	Oracle	c/o Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1 Market Street, Spear Street Tower, San Francisco, CA 94105
Rimini custodian of records (if necessary)	Rimini	3993 Howard Hughes Pkwy Suite 500, Las Vegas, NV 89169

⁹ Rimini believes deposition testimony submitted to the Court should count against the submitting party’s trial time, to encourage the parties to submit only relevant testimony.

¹⁰ Oracle reserves the right to call any witnesses, either live or by deposition, identified on Rimini’s witness list.

Rimini's Proposed Witness List

In addition to the witnesses identified in Rimini's deposition designations, Rimini lists the following witnesses that it may call at the hearing:¹¹

Name	Affiliation	Address
Owen Astrachan	Rimini, Expert	c/o Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, 3161 Michelson Drive, Irvine, CA 92612
James Bengé	Rimini	c/o Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, 3161 Michelson Drive, Irvine, CA 92612
Brenda Davenport	Rimini	c/o Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, 3161 Michelson Drive, Irvine, CA 92612
Stephen Lanchak	Rimini, Expert	c/o Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, 3161 Michelson Drive, Irvine, CA 92612
Craig Mackereth	Rimini	c/o Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, 3161 Michelson Drive, Irvine, CA 92612
Rimini Custodian of Records (if necessary)	Rimini	c/o Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP, 3161 Michelson Drive, Irvine, CA 92612
Oracle Custodian of Records (if necessary)	Rimini	c/o Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1 Market Street, Spear Street Tower, San Francisco, CA 94105

Rimini does not anticipate that it will be necessary for either party to call any custodian of records, as the parties have been discussing and will likely work out an agreement concerning authentication.

Oracle's Additional Statement

Despite Oracle's request for five fact depositions (ECF No. 1231 at 4), Oracle was limited to one Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of Rimini in the post-injunction discovery period. Rimini's witness list now includes two witnesses who Oracle has not had the opportunity to depose at all during post-Injunction discovery (Brenda Davenport and James Bengé) and one witness who Oracle has not had the opportunity to depose in his individual capacity (Craig Mackereth). These witnesses played a central role in the violations at issue at the hearing, and,

¹¹ Rimini opposes Oracle's "reservation of right" to call Rimini's witnesses in Oracle's case.

1 as discussed above, Rimini has introduced many new exhibits relating to those violations.
2 Given Rimini's tactic in its order to show cause briefing of stating that "evidence will show"
3 how Rimini's defenses are supported, while not disclosing the claimed evidence, Oracle lacks
4 a clear understanding of what Rimini's witnesses will say about many of the documents on
5 Rimini's exhibit list. Therefore, On August 13, 2021, Oracle noticed the depositions of these
6 three witnesses for dates in early September. Rimini has refused to produce witnesses in
7 response to those requests. Oracle objects to Rimini calling witnesses at the hearing that
8 Oracle has not had the opportunity to depose in their individual capacity regarding the issues
9 that will be tried at the hearing. Oracle will seek an order either reopening limited discovery
10 and compelling Rimini to produce the requested witnesses for deposition or excluding those
11 witnesses from testifying at the hearing.

12 Oracle also objects to the anticipated testimony of Stephen Lanchak. Mr. Lanchak is
13 Rimini's "ERP industry expert," who Rimini asserts will support Rimini's interpretation of
14 "J.D. Edwards software source code" in the injunction by explaining "at the hearing that—in
15 the context of JDE support—'J.D. Edwards Software source code' means the proprietary
16 'closed' code that is not intended to be modified." ECF No. 1469 at 25:21-23. Mr. Lanchak is
17 not an expert on the underlying support practices of Rimini or its industry competitors or the
18 licenses at issue in those support practices, and he should not be qualified as an expert to aid
19 in the interpretation of the injunction language at issue at the hearing.

20 **Rimini's Additional Statement**

21 This Court expressly stated in its Show Cause Order that "No motions in limine will be
22 heard without leave of the Court." ECF 1459 at 35. Ignoring that Order, Oracle argues in this
23 PHO that Rimini should not be permitted to present witness testimony at the OSC hearing from
24 three of its employees if Oracle is not afforded an opportunity to depose them (despite the fact
25 that Oracle violated the Court's scheduling order and the Federal and Local Rules by serving
26 deposition notices for these individuals one week ago, as discussed further below), and Oracle
27 also claims that Rimini should be barred from presenting the testimony of its ERP industry
28

1 expert, Stephen Lanchak. It is improper for Oracle to make these arguments in the PHO, and
2 in any event, Oracle's vague and untimely positions lack merit.

3 The Court's scheduling order in this proceeding set a "DISCOVERY CUT OFF DATE"
4 of October 8, 2019, almost two years ago (ECF 1232 at 2), which was extended to January 17,
5 2020. The order stated that "**Leave of Court will be required for any other discovery,**" and
6 that "**Deadlines will be strictly enforced.**" *Id.* (emphases added). Oracle never sought
7 reconsideration of that order,¹² and Oracle subsequently acknowledged and agreed that it would
8 be required to seek leave to take any further discovery. Specifically, Oracle's counsel told the
9 Court: "Since discovery just closed on January 17, [2020] ... **if some issue comes up, we would**
10 **seek leave from you**" to pursue further discovery. Jan. 22, 2020 Hrg. Tr. 5:24–6:3 (emphasis
11 added).

12 Despite the Court's clear order and Oracle's express assent, on August 13, 2021—that
13 is, one week ago—Oracle served Rimini with notices of deposition for three employees listed
14 on Rimini's witness list, to take place on September 8, 9, and 10, 2021. Rimini informed Oracle
15 on August 18, 2021 that Oracle's deposition notices are invalid because they were served in
16 violation of the scheduling order entered in this proceeding and applicable rules, which require
17 Oracle to file a motion for leave to reopen discovery or pursue additional depositions beyond
18 what the Court permitted. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(b)(1)(B) ("[T]he court may, for good cause,
19 extend the time: ... on motion made after the time has expired if the party failed to act because
20 of excusable neglect."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4) ("A schedule may be modified only for good
21 cause and with the judge's consent."); D. Nev. L.R. 26-3 (in addition to "good cause," "[a]
22 request made after the expiration of the subject deadline will not be granted unless the movant
23 also demonstrates that the failure to act was the result of excusable neglect.").

24
25
26
27 ¹² Oracle previously sought five fact witness depositions in discovery, but the Court denied
28 this request and instead permitted Oracle to take a 30(b)(6) deposition. *See* ECF 1232 at 2.
Oracle never moved for reconsideration, nor did it seek leave for further depositions at any
point. Oracle's complaint—on the eve of the hearing—that it should have had more
depositions is long since waived.

1 Oracle has not sought any such leave from the Court. Nor is there justification for
2 Oracle's attempt to pursue this discovery more than 18 months after the close of discovery in
3 this case, on the eve of the OSC hearing. The issues the Court set for the hearing are ones
4 Oracle had every opportunity to take discovery on, that Oracle in fact took extensive discovery
5 on (*see* ECF 1372-4), that Oracle's experts analyzed and opined on, and that Oracle felt were
6 sufficiently supported by the record to support its OSC motion. Oracle is not entitled to a
7 discovery "do-over" or to pursue additional evidence on the very same issues that Oracle itself
8 selected, and felt sufficiently supported, to present to the Court more than a year ago.

9 Oracle also may not claim "surprise" by Rimini's designation of three employee
10 witnesses to testify at the hearing; there are no restrictions on Rimini presenting live witness
11 testimony in its defense, and Rimini's witnesses will respond to the very issues Oracle raised
12 in its OSC motion. Oracle's contention that Rimini "introduced many new exhibits relating"
13 to the ten issues the Court has set for hearing is not correct because those exhibits were produced
14 long ago, and have been well-known to Oracle since before it filed its OSC motion. If at any
15 time during the discovery period Oracle believed it needed additional depositions, it was
16 required to seek leave before the Court-ordered discovery cutoff; it told the Court it would do
17 so, and yet it did not do so. Attempting to take three depositions ten days before the hearing is
18 unduly burdensome and prejudicial to Rimini, in addition to being in violation of the Court's
19 orders. Oracle also claims that Rimini should not be able to offer the testimony of its ERP
20 industry expert, Stephen Lanchak, at the OSC hearing. Oracle's attempt to make a *Daubert*
21 motion at the last second via the PHO is procedurally improper—indeed it is a violation of the
22 Court's order concerning motions in limine (ECF 1459 at 35)—and in any event, Oracle's
23 "objection" to Mr. Lanchak has no merit. Oracle seeks to exclude Mr. Lanchak because it has
24 no evidentiary response to his opinions, despite having every opportunity to designate its own
25 expert during the expert-discovery phase of this proceeding. Mr. Lanchak, who has decades of
26 experience working with JDE licensees in the ERP software support industry, has knowledge
27 regarding how "J.D. Edwards software source code" was interpreted by JDE and the industry,
28 Oracle's encouragement of licensees to copy and modify open code, the tools provided with

JDE to do so, and JDE's industry success *because* it is modifiable. The meaning of "J.D. Edwards software source code" is disputed (*see* ECF 1459 at 24), was never litigated in the underlying trial, and evidence of Oracle's practice regarding, and the industry's understanding of, that term is critically relevant in interpreting it. *See, e.g., Laborers Health & Welfare Tr. Fund v. Kaufman & Broad*, 707 F.2d 412, 418 (9th Cir. 1998) (noting that course of performance under a contract "is to be given great weight" in interpreting an ambiguous contract). Mr. Lanchak's testimony will assist the Court in resolving the parties' dispute, and there is no basis to exclude it.

VIII. RIMINI'S STATEMENT REGARDING APPELLATE PRESERVATION OF ISSUES

During this proceeding and the related proceeding in *Rimini II*, the Court has ruled on a number of Rimini's defenses to Oracle's claims and arguments supporting a finding of contempt. Rimini maintains that certain of those rulings were legally and factually erroneous and expressly preserves its appellate rights.

Rimini has the constitutional right to assert every available defense. *See, e.g., Lindsey v. Normet*, 405 U.S. 56, 66 (1972). Oracle, however, has taken diametrically opposed positions with regard to Rimini's asserted defenses. On the one hand, Oracle has (incorrectly) argued waiver at virtually every stage of this litigation. *E.g., Rimini I*, No. 16-16832, Dkt. 50 (Oracle's Answering Brief) at 55; *Rimini I*, No. 18-16554, Dkt. 23 (Oracle's Answering Brief) at 35, 38, 39; *Rimini I*, No. 10-0106, Dkt. 1139 (Oracle's Reply in Support of its Renewed Motion for Permanent Injunction) at 12. On the other hand, whenever Rimini has expressly preserved its appellate rights, Oracle has (incorrectly) argued that Rimini's appellate preservation efforts are improper attempts to seek reconsideration of the Court's prior holdings, thereby supposedly "wasting the Court's time and resources," *Rimini II*, Dkt. 1265-s at 117.

In light of Oracle's past positions, Rimini includes this brief, non-exhaustive appellate preservation section *not* to relitigate any issues on which the Court has previously ruled, but to remove any doubt that Rimini has preserved (*i.e.*, has not waived or forfeited) all of its previously litigated issues for appeal. As explained below, Rimini maintains that certain rulings

1 rejecting its defenses were legally and factually erroneous, and preserves its right (in this
 2 contempt proceeding and otherwise) to appeal those rulings through appropriate vehicles. In
 3 so doing, Rimini does not forgo any other defense properly asserted in this litigation, nor does
 4 it waive any other bases for appeal.

5 **A. Derivative Works**

6 Rimini has argued throughout this contempt proceeding that the Rimini works at issue
 7 cannot be derivative works as a matter of law because they do not “substantially incorporate
 8 protected material from [any Oracle] preexisting work.” *E.g., Rimini I*, Dkt. 1385-s at 17
 9 (quoting *Micro Star v. Formgen Inc.*, 154 F.3d 1107, 1110 (9th Cir. 1998)); Dkt. 1469-s at 21;
 10 Dkt. 1480-s at 10–11. Relatedly, Rimini moved to exclude testimony of Oracle’s expert witness
 11 opining that various Rimini files at issue were derivative works because she (i) failed to apply
 12 this well-settled definition of a derivative work; and (ii) did not conduct analytic dissection to
 13 determine whether the files at issue were derivative works. *See Rimini I*, Dkt. 1392-s. In *Rimini*
 14 *II*, Rimini raised these arguments with respect to certain files at issue in *Rimini II* and, after the
 15 Court rejected them, sought intermediate appellate certification of the issue under 28 U.S.C.
 16 § 1292(b). *See Rimini II*, Dkt. 1298.

17 The Court declined in the contempt proceeding to exclude the testimony of Oracle’s
 18 expert, *see Rimini I*, Dkt. 1459 at 12, 21–22, 35, and reserved resolution of whether specific
 19 Rimini files were derivative for after an evidentiary hearing, *see id.* at 21–22. Rimini preserves
 20 for appeal its position that all of the works at issue are as a matter of law not derivative works
 21 because they do not substantially incorporate protected Oracle expression, and that the
 22 testimony of Oracle’s expert should have been excluded.

23 **B. Inappropriateness of the Contempt Proceeding to Adjudicate Process 2.0**

24 The Court has acknowledged that Rimini reconfigured the support model that was
 25 litigated in *Rimini I*. *E.g., Rimini II*, Dkt. 1253 at 6 (describing “Rimini’s new support model,”
 26 “Process 2.0,” and how it differs from the support model adjudicated in *Rimini I*). While an
 27 adjudicated infringer should not be permitted to make insignificant changes to its practices to
 28 skirt an injunction, the public policies behind intellectual property (and antitrust) favor

legitimate redesigns to avoid infringement and counsel against using a broad interpretation of an injunction to prohibit materially reworked practices. *See, e.g., McCullough Tool Co. v. Well Surveys, Inc.*, 395 F.2d 230, 233 (10th Cir. 1968). To balance these interests, courts ask whether a redesigned process is “not more than colorably different” than the process previously adjudicated. *TiVo Inc. v. EchoStar Corp.*, 646 F.3d 869, 882 (Fed. Cir. 2011); *see Rimini I*, Dkt. 1323-s at 19–22. Where a redesigned process is more than colorably different from that previously adjudicated, adjudication of that new process in a summary contempt proceeding is inappropriate and unconstitutional. *TiVo*, 646 F.3d at 882. Rather, the new issues raised by different processes must be decided by a jury in a separate infringement suit.

Rimini repeatedly raised this objection to Oracle’s attempt to have the legality of Process 2.0 litigated in a summary contempt proceeding—especially given Oracle’s failure to even attempt to prove that Process 2.0 is not more than colorably different from Process 1.0. *E.g., Rimini I*, Dkt. 1385-s at 13–16. Rimini explained the fundamental changes inherent in Process 2.0—including removing entirely the processes of local hosting and generic environments. *See id.* For example, Rimini’s expert, Duke Computer Science Professor Owen Astrachan, analyzed Process 1.0 (as characterized by Oracle at trial) and compared it to Process 2.0, and concluded that the two processes are “fundamentally different” because under Process 2.0, (1) every client has its own licensed Oracle software environments; (2) each client’s environments are located on the client’s systems, not Rimini’s; (3) there are no Oracle software environments on Rimini’s systems; (4) Rimini remotely accesses each client’s separate software environment individually; and (5) files containing Oracle code are not transferred from one client to another. *Rimini I*, Dkt. 1327 ¶ 154; *see id.* ¶¶ 143–60. Ms. Frederiksen-Cross reviewed Professor Astrachan’s analysis and served a surrebuttal report responding to portions of it, but ***did not respond*** to Professor Astrachan’s analysis of the fundamental differences between Process 1.0 and 2.0. Her declaration provides no analysis either. *See Rimini I*, Dkt. 1368-1.

This Court rejected Rimini’s argument, reasoning that the “not more than colorably different” standard applies only to injunctions against patent infringement. *Rimini I*, Dkt. 1459

at 14. Rimini noted its disagreement with that holding, and explicitly preserved the issue for appeal. *Rimini I*, Dkt. 1469-s at 7 n.5. It continues to preserve the issue for appeal.

C. “Cross-Use” and Interpretation of the License Agreements

Rimini respectfully submits that the Court erred in *Rimini II* in its rulings interpreting the Oracle license agreements at issue and determining whether instances of Rimini’s so-called “cross-use” exceeded the scope of those license agreements. *See, e.g., Rimini II*, Dkt. 1253 at 84–88. Rimini noted those rulings in its contempt briefing, and explicitly preserved resolution of disputes over interpretation of Oracle license agreements and allegations of “cross-use” for appeal should Rimini be found in contempt. *E.g., Rimini I*, Dkt. 1469-s at 18 n.7. Rimini continues to preserve those issues for appeal.

D. Noncompensatory Sanctions

Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit precedent are clear that “noncompensatory sanctions for violations of complex injunctions require[] heightened procedural protections including a jury trial and a beyond reasonable doubt burden of proof.” *Ahearn ex rel. NLRB v. Int’l Longshore & Warehouse Union*, 721 F.3d 1122, 1129–30 (9th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Int’l Union, United Mine Workers of Am. v. Bagwell*, 512 U.S. 821, 826–27 (1994)). Because sanctions sought by Oracle in this contempt proceeding were *punitive* (let alone noncompensatory), and the injunction at issue is undisputedly complex, Rimini moved for a jury trial and a standard of proof beyond a reasonable doubt. *E.g., Rimini I*, Dkt. 1389-s; Dkt. 1414-s. The Court denied that motion. *See Rimini I*, Dkt. 1459 at 28–30. Rimini subsequently noted its disagreement with that holding (preserving the issue for appeal), and argued in light of it that any award of sanctions in this proceeding *must now* be strictly compensatory. *E.g., Dkt. 1469-s at 28–30.* Rimini continues to preserve the issue for appeal.

E. Copyright Misuse

Rimini respectfully submits that the Court erred in *Rimini II* in dismissing Rimini’s claim for a declaration of copyright misuse and its affirmative copyright misuse defense to Oracle’s claims. Rimini explained in its pretrial order in *Rimini II* both the legal basis for its assertions of copyright misuse, and the evidence it would have presented establishing that

Oracle has sought to misuse its copyrights to obtain monopoly power over a separate market where it has no exclusive rights. *See Rimini II*, Dkt. 1265-s at 88–90.

Rimini also raised repeatedly its copyright misuse defense in this contempt proceeding as a basis to reject Oracle’s reading of the Injunction and claims of violation. *E.g., Rimini I*, Dkt. 1385-s at 28; Dkt. 1469-s at 25 n.9; Dkt. 1480-s at 14. Should Rimini be found in contempt for violating the Injunction, Rimini preserves for appeal its ability to argue copyright misuse as a defense.

F. 17 U.S.C. § 117 Defense

The Court erred in *Rimini II* when it struck Rimini’s 17 U.S.C. § 117 defense under *Vernor v. Autodesk, Inc.*, 621 F.3d 1102 (9th Cir. 2010). *See Rimini II*, Dkt. 90 at 3–4. Section 117 provides:

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 106, it is not an infringement for the owner of a copy of a computer program to make or authorize the making of another copy or adaptation of that computer program provided:

- (1) that such new copy or adaptation is created as an essential step in the utilization of the computer program in conjunction with a machine and that it is used in no other manner, or
- (2) that such new copy or adaptation is for archival purposes only and that all archival copies are destroyed in the event that continued possession of the computer program should cease to be rightful.

17 U.S.C. § 117(a). That provision precludes any finding of infringement in *Rimini I* or *Rimini II*—let alone a finding of contempt premised on allegedly infringing conduct. Congress expressly authorized third-party support of software in enacting Section 117(a), recognizing that copying is inherent in the provision of such support. That said, Rimini recognized that this Court’s holding in *Rimini II* precluded Rimini from invoking Section 117(a) in this contempt proceeding and, rather than “re-argue” the issue, explained why Section 117(a) precludes a finding of contempt and preserved the issue for appeal. *Rimini I*, Dkt. 1469-s at 18 n.7; Dkt. 1480-s at 5 n.3. Were Rimini given the opportunity during the contempt proceeding, or at

trial in *Rimini II*, the evidence would demonstrate that Rimini did not infringe Oracle’s copyrights because the copies at issue in this case fall squarely within Section 117: (1) Rimini’s clients own the copy of Oracle software obtained in their license agreement; (2) Rimini’s clients authorized Rimini to make additional copies; and (3) those copies were either an essential step in utilization of the software in conjunction with a machine and for no other purpose, or for archival purposes only. *See Krause v. Titleserv, Inc.*, 402 F.3d 119, 125 (2d Cir. 2005); *see also UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Augusto*, 628 F.3d 1175, 1183 (9th Cir. 2011).

Oracle’s suggestion that Rimini “waived” its Section 117 defense for purposes of contempt by withdrawing it at the pleading stage on the merits in *Rimini I* is incorrect. Whether a defense withdrawn pre-judgment is available “in a later proceeding,” including “a contempt action” is decided in “that” later proceeding by “applying the normal rules of” *res judicata*, not waiver. *Int’l Rectifier Corp. v. IXYS Corp.*, 383 F.3d 1312, 1318 (Fed. Cir. 2004). This contempt proceeding does not involve “the same transactional nucleus of facts” as the *Rimini I* merits case, *Tahoe-Sierra Pres. Council, Inc. v. Tahoe Reg’l Plan. Agency*, 322 F.3d 1064, 1078 (9th Cir. 2003), and thus the defense would be available to Rimini barring this Court’s view that Ninth Circuit law precludes its invocation.¹³

IX. ORACLE’S RESPONSE TO RIMINI’S STATEMENT ON APPELLATE PRESERVATION

Rimini’s purported “Appellate Preservation” section is procedurally improper and, once again, a waste of judicial resources. After the jury trial in *Rimini I*, this Court issued a permanent injunction on October 11, 2016 (ECF No. 1065), followed by a final judgment on October 18, 2016 (ECF No. 1076). Rimini appealed, and the Ninth Circuit resolved that appeal on January 8, 2018 (ECF No. 1111). On October 14, 2018, this Court granted Oracle’s renewed motion for a permanent injunction (ECF No. 1164), which was issued the next day

¹³ To the extent Ninth Circuit case law under *Vernor* and related cases forecloses licensees from invoking the essential step defense, it is “clearly irreconcilable,” *United States v. Gonzalez-Zotelo*, 556 F.3d 736, 740–41 (9th Cir. 2009), with the Supreme Court’s subsequent decision in *Kirtsaeng v. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.*, 568 U.S. 519 (2013). *See* 2 Nimmer on Copyright § 8.12[b][1][d][i][III], at 8-284 to -285. The correct approach is that taken by the Second Circuit in *Krause*, 402 F.3d at 125.

(ECF No. 1166). Rimini appealed the second permanent injunction (ECF No. 1167), and on August 16, 2019, the Ninth Circuit affirmed, with a few minor modifications to the language of the injunction (ECF No. 1236). Thus, the deadline for a *Rimini I* appeal has long passed.

Rimini either preserved these issues during *Rimini I* and timely appealed them, or it didn't. Creating a "hot topics" list in the hopes that the Court will reconsider prior substantive rulings from not only this *Rimini I* litigation—but also from the separate and subsequent *Rimini II* litigation—is inappropriate. The Court should ignore this unnecessary section—which does not even request any relief—and direct Rimini to cease these and other procedurally improper attempts to dispute its losses.

A. Rimini II Issues Cannot Be Preserved for Appeal in This Rimini I Contempt Proceeding

It is not procedurally possible for Rimini to preserve appellate issues in the distinct *Rimini II* action in this *Rimini I* contempt proceeding. Yet, Rimini devotes the majority of its purported "Appellate Preservation" section to *Rimini II* rulings. *See supra* Section VIII.A (discussing this Court's rejection of Rimini's derivative works arguments in *Rimini II*); Section VIII.C ("submit[ting] that the Court erred in *Rimini II* in its rulings interpreting the Oracle license agreements at issue and determining whether instances of Rimini's so-called 'cross-use' exceeded the scope of those license agreements"); Section VIII.E ("submit[ting] that the Court erred in *Rimini II* in dismissing Rimini's claim for a declaration of copyright misuse and its affirmative copyright misuse defense to Oracle's claims"); Section VIII.F (arguing that the Court "erred in *Rimini II* when it struck Rimini's 17 U.S.C. § 117 defense").

B. Rimini Withdrew Its Section 117 Defense in Rimini I

Rimini *withdrew* its Section 117 defense in *Rimini I*. *See Rimini I*, ECF No. 401 ¶¶ 13–14. As a matter of law and logic, withdrawn defenses are not preserved for appeal. *See Henderson v. La Marque*, 82 F. App'x 182, 184 (9th Cir. 2003) (holding that an "issue was not preserved for appeal because the prosecutor withdrew her Batson motions without objection"); *United States v. Schmalfeldt*, 856 F.2d 197 (6th Cir. 1988) (argument withdrawn in sidebar conference was not preserved for appeal). Rimini fails to identify any contrary

authority in its purported “Appellate Preservation” section.

Rimini notes that this Court “struck Rimini’s 17 U.S.C. § 117 defense under *Vernor v. Autodesk, Inc.*, 621 F.3d 1102 (9th Cir. 2010)” in *Rimini II*. See *supra* Section VIII.F. Yet, Rimini then devotes an entire subsection of this pre-hearing order in *Rimini I* to attempting to present arguments barred by the Court’s correct legal ruling in a subsequent case. Par for the course for Rimini—but likewise inappropriate and not appellate preservation.

C. Rimini Should Not Be Permitted to Reargue Substantive Rulings in This Contempt Proceeding Under the Guise of “Appellate Preservation”

This Court already addressed each of the arguments that Rimini rehashes here as purported “Appellate Preservation.” See *Rimini I*, ECF No. 1459 at 16–17, 23–24; *Rimini II*, ECF No. 1253 at 50–53 (derivative works); *Rimini I*, ECF No. 1459 at 14 (rejecting patent law standard in this copyright action); *Rimini II*, ECF No. 1253 at 39–48, 53–55, 84–88 (rejecting Rimini’s cross-use arguments); *Rimini I*, ECF No. 1459 at 28–30 (rejecting Rimini’s jury trial request and contention that Oracle seeks punitive damages); *Rimini II*, ECF No. 90 at 5–7 (rejecting Rimini’s copyright misuse argument). Rimini either already briefed these issues, or, if it failed sufficiently to do so, finds itself faced with waiver. Either way, this section does nothing to preserve Rimini’s appellate rights. Rimini is just looking for yet another bite at the apple.

This Court should disregard Rimini’s procedurally improper “Appellate Preservation” section.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CONTENT:

Dated: August 20, 2021

Dated: August 20, 2021

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ATTESTATION OF FILER

The signatories to this document are Eric D. Vandavelde and I, and I have obtained his concurrence to file this document on his behalf.

Dated: August 20, 2021

MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

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